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HONOLULU, H. T., TUESADY, FEBRUARY 16, 1904-SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2564

HFARS OF

Doubtful Tale About the SENATOR HANNA Russian Fleet Sunk and Captured.

Alexieff Reports Another Landing Force of Japanese Near Port Arthur---Three Day Blizzard Raging---Mobilization of Troops at Nagasaki.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Feb. 16.-Reports reach here of a second engagement at Port Arthur in which eight Russian vessels were sunk and

AN OLD STORY REVAMPED.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 16 .- Viceroy Alexieff reports the destruction of the Japanese steamer Sungari.

The earlier reports from the seat of war noted the sinking of the Russian transport Sungari at Chemulpo. There is no vessel of that name on the available lists of the Japanese commercial marine.

LIFE IN PORT ARTHUR.

LONDON, Feb. 16.-The British steamer Foxton Hall, detained at Port Arthur, has been destroyed by fire.

The British steamer Foxton Hall, a new steamer of 2734 tons, left Barry, England, on Dec. 11th for Port Arthur. Marine guides 'do not state the object of her voyage but it is supposed that she had a cargo of coal.

JAPANESE PREPARING TO LAND.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 16 .- Viceroy Alexieff telegraphs that the Japanese are preparing to land at Tsinjenda, on the Liaotong peninsula, and that a three days' blizzard has been raging.

CALIFORNIA FRUIT SEIZED.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 16.-A consignment of California fruit for Port Arthur has been seized on the Coptic.

CHEFOO, Feb. 15 .- It is reported here that eleven Russian war vessels of various types have been disabled in the Japanese attacks

NAGASAKI, Feb. 15 .- Martial law has been declared at this place. The Russian residents have begun to leave this city owing to demonstrations against them by the Japanese.

NAGASAKI, Feb. 15.—The mobilization of the Japanese troops is now complete.

YINGKOW, Feb. 15 .- All of the neutral vessels seized by Russia have been released. This action is thought to be the result of the demand made last week by the United States for an explanation regarding the seizure of the American steamer Pleiades at Port that business. By strict industry he

SEOUL, Feb. 15 .- The Japanese guard has been established at the Russian consulate to preserve order, prevent any attack being one of his great coal mines that he made on the place by the populace. The city is quiet now, however, that time the latter was an obscure

PEKING, Feb. 15.—Six thousand Japanese have landed near Dalny on the Liaotong peninsula, about thirty miles from Port Arthur. It is believed the latter stronghold will soon fall. nection between Port Arthur and Vladivostok has been suspended. until the death of the President.

RUSSIANS CLAIM A VICTORY.

NEWCHWANG, Feb. 15 .- The Japanese troops have been defeated at Pigeon bay, near Port Arthur, with heavy loss.

JAPANESE DRIVEN BACK.

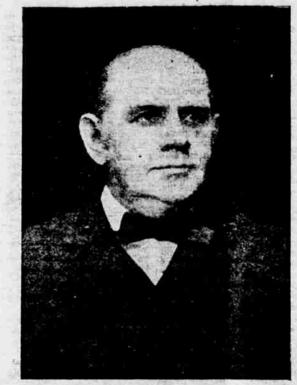
DOVE BAY, Feb. 15 .- Twelve thousand Japanese attempted to land here but were driven back. The Russian loss is thirty. COSSACKS SABRE JAPANESE.

PORT ARTHUR, Feb. 15 .- Six hundred Japanese landed at Talien-wan (Dalny) and the Cossacks sabred four hundred.

CAPTURE RUSSIAN COALING STATION. WEI-HAI-WEI, Feb. 15 .- The Japanese have occupied Chinghai-Wen, the Russian coaling station near Masampho.

JAPANESE ARMY AT CHEMULPO.

CHEMULPO, Feb. 15 .- Nineteen thousand Japanese troops



THE LATE MARK HANNA.

Something About the Career of a Man Who Began Poor, Remained Honest and Became Great in Business and Politics.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CASLEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 .- Senator Hanna is dead after lying unconscious for fifteen hours. He will have a public funeral in the Senate on Wednesday and will be buried in Cleveland on Friday.

Marcus A. Hanna, United States dent the first time. Senator from Ohio since 1897, and the on as strong. He was blunt, couravisers of the late President McKinley, he knew the needs of the United States was born at New Lisbon (now Lisbon). and his rugged way of advancing the Ohio, on Sept. 24, 1837. He had made interests which he considered most imhis home in Cleveland since 1852. Senator Hanna directed the campaign. One of his famous sayings was that he which secured the nomination and election and re-election of William Mc-Kinley as President. During the last United States than become President. Hanna received a poor school educa-

ew months his name was prominently mentioned for the Presidential nomina-

tion but one of the best of business ed-He became an employe in the wholesale grocery house of his father and on the latter's death took entire charge of the business, laying at that time the foundations of the immense fortune which he now leaves. He married at the age of thirty and realizing the importance of the coal and iron industry of the Great Lakes identified himself in a small way with enlarged the scope of his activity year after year until he became a great power in the financial world of Cleveland. It was through the business of ecame acquainted with McKinley. At

lawyer and had taken charge of some cases in which he defended a small band of striking miners. Their business dealings at that time ripened into a friendship which lasted through the vagarles of many political campaigns

In late years Hanna has been connected with some great business enter-He was head of the firm of M. A. Hanna & Co., coal operators; director of the Globe Ship Manufacturing Company; president of the Union National Bank; president of the Cleveland City Railway Company; president of the Chapin Mining Company; and had extensive interests in lars. other business enterprises.

Hanna received his first real political vacancy caused by Sherman's retirement in 1897. After that the editors of his State took care of him. He remained in the Senate and his current term would not have expired until 1905. He was a member of some of the important committees of the Senate. had been chairman of the Republican National Committee since the campaign which elected McKinley Presi- an inspection of the interior.

most prominent of the friends and ad- geous and honest. A man of affairs, would rather make harmony between

Less than a year ago Hanna disposed of his business enterprises. sold his steamship lines, his iron mines, his coal mines, and his street railways, and declared that he would spend his time in connection with public affairs. Senator Hanna leaves a wife, a son,

and a daughter, Ruth, the latter having been married last June to Joseph M. McCormick, a son of the United States Embassador to St. Petersburg.

RUMORS ABOUT EXPERT BURGLARS

There are said to be two veteran safecrackers in town, who came here originally to make an effort to carry off a portion, if not all, of the million dollars which the Hawaiian government received through its recent loan issue.

Officials say they have known that the alleged safe-blowers were here but the secret was kept in order that an opportunity might arise to capture

The million dollars have not been found by these sentry, and, as the police keep a watchful eye on the banks and there is a watchman at all times in the capitol building, where the government treasury is located, there is not much hope for the burg-

A hui of Porto Ricans and negroes who banded together some time ago start when the late Gov. Bushnell, of for burglary purposes, is said to have Ohlo, appointed him Senator to fill the planned a raid on Bishop's bank, the object being to break into the vaults. The police were notified of the intention of the gang, and extra precautions were taken to guard

building. Reports are turned in from the bank by the night patrolman at short intervals, and there is not a half hour during the night that a po-lice officer or watchman does not make

PREDICT A JAP TRIUMPH **BOTH ON LAND AND WATER**

an interview with "a representative of the Exchange Telegraph Co., just from the Far East," which showed remarkable foresight. It follows:

"As to the result of a conflict, I fail to see what the Russian fleet can do. What must be the condition of the first-class battleships and cruisers of the Russian fleet, for which no docks are available. Certainly the ships that have made the long voyage out from the Black Sea or Baltic must not only require docking, but also in all probability extensive refitting and repairs, The Russian fleet under such circumstances cannot venture out far from its base, and then only in full force liable to an attack by an enemy who can easily steam round it. Then again, the Japanese possess an enormous advantage in the Inland Sea, which forms their Panama canal; their fast boats can reconnoitre from either end, intercept and capture colliers and transports, as well as locate any "lame duck" or foul-bottomed man-of-war. Thus while the Russians cannot force their own waters, the Japanese can maneuver freely and choose their own time and place of attack, well knowing that the longer they put matters off the worse it will be for the fast-fouling Russian, *

"The Russian army, though a brave and powerful force, must be to a great extent dependent upon the maintenance of its connections with its base, and as this consists of a single line of railway thousands of miles in length, I ask, is ft possible to conceive that such a line can be efficiently protected in war time against an active and resolute enemy! If I am correct there can be only one end to such a conflict, namely, the defeat of the Russian navy, and consequent thereon the compulsory withdrawal of their army."

RUSSIAN NAVAL STRENGTH AT PORT ARTHUR

Five days before the battle the following dispatch was sent from Port Arthur. It appears in the last Vic-

(Associated Press.)

PORT ARTHUR, Feb. 3.-Important naval and military movements have been effected here in response to the

The Russian squadron, heretofore inside the harbor, consisting of the battleship Retvizan, 12,700 tons; the battleship Peresviet, 12,412 tons; the battleship Czarvitch, 12,000 tons: the cruiser Fremaschiek; the battleship Orela, 13,000 tons; the cruiser Smiely, and the battleship Sebastopol, 10,960 tons, have joined the outside fleet consisting of the battleship Probleda, 12,-674 tons; the battleship Petropavlovsk, 10,960 tons; the battleship Poltava, 10,-960 tons; the cruiser Diana, 6,630 tons; the cruiser Pallada, 6,630 tons; the cruiser Askold, 6,100 tons; the cruiser Varyag, 6,500 tons; the torpedo boat Bakan, 840 tons, and the cruiser Boyarin 3,200 tons. The latter has just arrived here from Chemulpo, Korea, with complete Japanese charts of the Korean coast.

In consequence of the narrow and dangerous entrance at low water it took the warships three days to get out of the harbor. The accomplishment of this task is regarded as specially important, owing to the danger of the ships being injured by an accident in the channel.

The cruiser Jijit, 10,456 tons; the torpedo gunboat Caldamak, 500 tons; the sloop-of-war Seabyaka, 1,234 tons; four gunboats and the torpedo flotilla remain inside.

Simultaneously, the third brigade of Siberian rifles and two batteries of artillery started for an unannounced destination from Liao Yang, south of Mukden. Altogether about 9,000 troops have departed, leaving 10,000 men at Port Arthur, exclusive of the troops manning the fortifications. The arrival of Japanese coal has been stopped. In consequence of the military authorities monopolizing the use of the railroad the latter has declined to transport any more commercial freight. The telegraph company declines to accept any more press or private messages, so they will have to be routed via Che Forty-eight hours quarantine has been ordered against Che Foo on account of smallpox.

The authorities declare the naval and military dispositions should be regarded as precautionary, not as offen-Port Arthur is quiet.

fore the breaking out of the war, had ANOTHER RUSSIAN CRUISER

Hon. Miki Saito, the Japanese Consul-General, received yesterday the following cablegram from the Japanese Min-

Washington, Feb. 15th, 1904.

ister at Washington:

To Saito, Honolulu.

Among the statements given by the captain of the U. S. steamer Pleiades, which just arrived at Japan from Port Arthur, are the following:

Russian cruiser Askold, which had been shelled by our navy. was greatly damaged and at last sank or the 13th inst., forenoon, in the inner harbor. In the battle at sea, in the Russian fleet, were 29 killed and 60 wounded, who were carried ashore. It is also stated that among the garrison of the Golden Hill fortress two were killed and several wounded

The Russian protected cruiser Askold was a magnificent vessel, one of the creations of the giant shipyards of the late Herr Krupp of Germany. She was modern, having been built in 1900. Her tonnage was 6,500; her length, 4261/4 feet; beam, 49 feet, and depth, 20%

The Askold was constructed as a commerce destroyer and one of a character considered able to take care of herself in a very hard battle. She had three sets of triple-expansion engines and in one speed trial made 24.5 knots. She had three screws and among her distinctive features were five smoke-stacks. She was armed with the following Obuchoff guns: Twelve 6-inch, twelve 3-inch, eight 3-pounders, and two one-pounders. She carried two submerged torpedo tubes, and four torpedo tubes above water, the latter being placed at stern, bow, and amidships on each side of the vessel.

PORT ARTHUR, Jan. 27.-It is reported that about 150 wagons loaded with army stores have left Liao Yang daily for the past four days for Yalu river, where it is intended to concentrate 8,000 Port Arthur and Mukden The auth rities claim that the hostility of Japan compels this course. Russia has Litherto avoided alarming

GOTO MUST NOW SERVE HIS TIME

Goto, a transition period convict who gained his liberty through a decision of Judge Gear nearly three years ago, was captured by Officer Tanaka yesterday and is again in prison. He will be treated as an excaped prisoner and must now serve out the life sentence given him on conviction of having committed

Goto was the first of the men convicted during the transition period to be brought before Judge Gear on habeas corpus proceedings and Judge Gear ordered his release. Since that time he has been at liberty although oners were rearrested by the police as fast as Gear set them free and held until the United States Supreme Court, in the Mankichi case decision, held that that they must serve their sentences. Had Goto returned to Japan he would have escaped serving. Since his release he has been employed on various plantations about the islands.

The Bulletin admits that the Advertiser has more time, than it has itself, to get accurate war news. That is one of several reasons why the public takes the morning paper by preference. The Advertiser has both the time and the intention to keep its readers in touch with what is actually going on, in the Far East; the Bulletin apparently has

The Russian warship Dmitry Donskol is one vessel and not two, as set down in some of the current reports.

BIG SCALE IRRIGATION

Maui Will Dispense With Pumping This Year.

WAILUKU, Feb. 13.-Supt. R. W. Filler of the K. R. R. Co. entertained Supt. George Denison of O, R. & L. Co. R. R. at dinner at the Maul Hotel on Tuesday evening. Mr. Denison left the same night for Hawaii.

C. H. Brown has completed his task of collecting the county books and property on Maui, and leaves for Hawaii by Tuesday's Mauna Loa, on a

Robert Catton of Honolulu came over on Tuesday night's Kinau, with Kihel as his objective point, but spent the night in Walluku, as the road to Kihel was impassable.

The marriage of Mr. J. W. Searle of Honolua and Miss Gertrude Kilia King of Wailuku will take place at Lahaina.

At last accounts Mr. and Mrs. Storm of Lahaina had arrived at Kobe, Japan, on their way to the Philippine

The News man claims the championship belt for prolific hens, having harvested 32 eggs one day last week, while two dozen per day is an easy

The matter of organizing a lodge of free masons at Walluku is being agiated, and a call will probably be issued shortly for a reunion of all Maui members of the masonic fraternity for the purpose of discussing the proposi-

STORM NOTES.

Hana reports fourteen inches of rain in 24 hours during the present kona

The roads on central Maul have been affort this week, and are bog holes in many places.

The prevailing storms have considerably damaged the prospects for an avocado pear cro,, as these trees are now in fu" bloom,

The recent heavy rains have somewhat impeded sugar making on Maul. but the Puunene Mill is reported to be running day and night.

The heavy rains of Wednesday morning washed out the road between Olowelu and Lahalna, so as to prevent carriage travel, and the mails had to be carried on horseback between Walluku and Lahaina.

GREAT IRRIGATION WORKS.

Maul has been the pioneer in building ditches for irrigating cane fields, tain streams to the fertile valley lands. The big Island Hawaii has to depend on natural rainfall, and Oahu on pumps but Maui alone in less than another year will be able to dispense with the cost of pumping machinery as its natural supply will be developed the fullest limit.

Through the indomitable energy and business foresight of the Hon, H. her demonstrations at close range. Of which appears to have flooded every-P. Baldwin three new ditches will be finished on Maul in 1994; namely the cannot be belittled, but there is always Honokohau ditch from West Maui mountain to supply Pioneer Plantation with water and the big Koolau and Hamakua ditches from the Nahiku region to furnish additional water to central Maui.

The Koolau ditch is 10 miles long from its commencement at Walchue to Walkamoi of which 7 1-2 miles is underground tunnel work and 2 1-2 miles

The tunnels are 8 feet wide and 7 feet high and are constructed and lined to carry a depth of 5 feet of water when flowing full which will ties of scenery, he will repeat over and give a capacity on a grade of 7 feet fall per mile of 85 millions of gallons in 24 hours. The ditch portions are made a little larger and the grades are flatter also, so that they will have

the same capacity as the tunnels. One tunnel alone, No. 24, between Keanae and Honomanu is 2,710 feet long and cuts off 3 1-2 miles of ditch. This has been the greatest obstacle to and systematically has the work been prosecuted since the 1st of last April that on the 1st of February only 294 feet were to be finished which beats the speed record for hand drilling.

Many caves 20 to 30 feet in diameter have been discovered in the underground exploration. These acted undoubtedly as condults for the liquid lavas of Haleakala in ancient times, as their walls re of chilled rock like the hardest stee' and very often the cooled lava is found within them,

One small underground stream was found which carried petrified wood in a clay and shale formation. Only rarely has more than 200 or 300 feet of the hardest stone been found in one body, and this as a rule near present or ancient river beds.

It is proposed to line about 4 miles of the tunnels where it is porous with concrete which will be a heavy expense as the underground work is very costly. This is done to prevent the great loss from sipage through the sides and bottom which would otherwise result. It is going to take over 3,000 barrels of cement for this work, and tons upon tons of sand. Over 100,000 lbs. of giant powder have been used and owing to the regulations and vigilance of the management not one has been fatally hurt in the tunnels. Two men have died from falling off palls due to their own care-There is an emergency hospital at headquarters for care of the injured men and a medical de-

tigan of Hana; so that all injured

men are well taken care of. it Walkamoi, 1,200 feet high, its water will be partitioned between the H. C. & S. Co. and the Haiku-Pala-Kihel plantations. The latter are now building a connection called the Hanakua ditch to bring their pro rata of water to the higher levels of their plantations.

M. M. O'Shaughnessy, Mem. Am. Soc. C. E., has been manager and engineer, with J. Jorgensen for assistant. Mr. Cooper, book-keeper; E. Rogers, tunnel luna, and Captain Johnson, late of the U. S. A., in charge of transportation.

(The foregoing is condensed from the

Secing the Big Crater.

(Staff Correspondence.)

KILAUEA, Feb. 10.-Kilauea is worth traveling thousands of miles to see whether the volcano is active or inactice. The old crater, which was two months ago at the height of activity. is now dead; the bottom covered with small stones and gravel, can be easily seen from the brink, and sulphur fume rising from open fissures give the only ndication of past disturbances.

Kilauea may be dead, but even then it is interesting. The crater may be extinet, but to one who walks or rides over it at any hour, day or night, it apcars to be very active indeed. every crevice and fissure volumes of smoke and steam and fumes rise, and in half a dozen places the heat is so intense that it is lots more congenial in a cooler spot.

No one can truthfully say that Kilauca is extinct. Madam Pele is only slumbering. There is always activity to leave for Honolulu at 2:55, but that somewhere beneath you, and the smoke train is still due to start. The conand fire constantly arising give the impression that you are walking over an active volcano, even though you are not able to see the activity yourself. It is there, and though probably the lava may be flowing deep down, there is no

telling when an upheaval may come. And then even without the view of lake of fire and the remarkable disturbances apparent when the vol-cano is active, there is still always mething to be seen. Madam Pele's kitchen, the hot caves, and the cones of past disturbances are all interesting enough. You can be familiar with Pele without running into danger. There is advance notice of every performance and it is easy to get to the gallery on one side and keep a close watch on the play. No doubt the view of the crater is magnificent while the volcano is in action, but at the same time there is also enough to be seen when Kilauea is still, to repay you for the trip a hundred times over.

The Volcano House people and Hilo esidents complain that Honolulu does ill in its power to prevent tourists from visiting Kilauea. Perhaps they do, but it is a mistaken policy. Oahu has attractions, but after all the visit to the volcano should not be overlooked. It is the one attraction which Hawaii has, that no other country can offer, Properly developed it is the islands most valuable tourist asset. You can get tropical scenery in many lands, but a living volcano whether active or inactive is one thing which no other country can offer. And it is harmless always. Pele is always remarkably vell-behaved and yet she is ready to display her charms to every visitor. If there is no activity there is still always enough underground disturbance to give the tourist an idea of what she might do if really aroused. And perhaps a good many people would prefer over the black lava beds and and be told of Pele's power, than to se course the splendor of Kilauca in action ply boiling lakes and fiery lava foun-dations. Then too every visitor to the volcano must pass through Honolulu. And the chances are that the average tourist who is told that there is nothing to be seen outside of Oahu, cuts short his stay in Honolulu just that much. A visit to Kllauea is a benefit not only to the island of Hawaii, but it means necessarily a longer time spent in Honolulu, for steamer connections are seldom perfect. Then too while the average tourist may tire of telling of the joys of climate and beauover again the story of a meal he cooked over volcanic fire, or how he charred his card or pencil in the heat caves he visited, where the air was unbearably hot instead of cold.

There are things to be seen by the volcano visitor other than the volcano itself. The trip to Kilauea must be made overland and the country is three progress encountered, yet so diligently fold more beautiful viewed from the stage than from the decks of a steamer -even though you may be able to enjoy the latter. From Hilo to Kilauca there are virgt, forests of magnificent beauty. Tree ferns enclose the wood on either side while in the thick undergrowth is a touch of color here and Wild raspberries are plentiful along the roadside, luscious and red and good to eat. Wild roses and cultivated roses also line the way and the road is one of the best in the Islands. A stage run; from one side of the island to the other and it is always best to come up by way of Hilo and return from Honuapo, or from Honuapo and

then back by way of Hilo. The Volcano House has been entertaining scores of people lately, and the house is kept filled nearly all the time by Manager Bidgood. While the Governor was here there was a small party of tourists viewing the volcano, also a party consisting of Mrs. Thurston and daughter, Miss Potter, Mrs. Mc-Stocker and son and Mrs. Walker and two sons. J. B. and George P. Castle are due here with a party of four today from the Kona side, and a party of six is coming on the Kinau this

week. Practically everything for the table is raised here, celery, cauliflower, cabbage, radishes, chickens, turkeys, etc. Violets grow profusely and the flower garden at the Volcano House is one of the prettlest and most artistically arranged in the Islands.

At the termination of the Koolau ditch to the DAHU LINE IN A WEEK

Things in a Bad Way Since the Storm Between Pearl City and Kahuku--- How the Country Looks to a Traveler.

they went by the 9:15 train on Wednes- miles to see. and he related the following in regard to the great storm which has but re- bit of scenery. ently swept over this island:

"I went up to Waialua Wednesday morning on business connected with the Chinese Office and, as I had not before been over the Oahu Railroad, took Mrs. Cullen along. It commenced to rain shortly after the train pulled We arrived at the Haleiwa Hotel in a blinding storm. It continued to rain for over twenty hours. had planned to return by the train due ductor of it, assisted by a number of hands from Kahuku are engaged in trying to repair bridges between Waialua and Pearl City.

"I never saw such a flood of rain before. The stream in front of the Halelwa Hotel rose about eight feet and was almost up to the rustic bridge. I understand that a number of the bridges between Pearl City and Waialua are either washed away or are so badly damaged that at least a week will be required to put them in such shape that trains can safely go over them. One of these bridges gave way under a freight train and two of the cars went down. The conductor of that train came into Honolulu afoot and returned to Walalua last night, having walked most of the way. The remainder of the distance he came by He reported that the conhand car. dition of the road was such that it would take some time to put it in or-When I found the situation so bad I at once made arrangements to come back some other way and succeeded in hiring a team from the hotel to drive us as far as Pearl City, between which point and Honolulu trains. are running on schedule time. train went through to Walpahu this morning.

"On our way back over the hills this morning evidence was everywhere of the havor of the storm. Trees had been blown down, many of them pulled up by the roots, all along the road. One of the Waipahu plantation railroads suffered severely from a washout and the rails and ties were hanging down like a bridge with the earth scooped away for twenty feet below and at least thirty feet wide. We crossed a number of bridges on the road with spans of fully fifteen feet and the water had risen above them see and feel the heat and smoke from and deposited large quantities of brush the innermost recesses of the earth, and drift material on them. Everywhere were signs of the high water thing. Cane fields were completely inundated and the cane crushed to the ground in numerous places. Peari City seems to have been a particular sufferer from both the wind and flood. A portion of the wind mill at the pumping station near there was blown o the road, fully three hundred yards. More trees were broken and uprooted there than at any other place. Many of the poorly constructed houses showed that they had been put to a severe test and parts of roofs were blown

completely away. "In the yard of the Haleiwa Hotel a number of the most beautiful trees were broken and rulned. There were but four guests at the hotel, fortunately, when we arrived. Two of them left on horseback. The other two, tourists from the center of the earth, or of the who were booked to depart on the Aorangl, left yesterday by teams, with their luggage, in order to catch their steamer. The manager of the hotel states that, owing to the suspended railroad facilities, the house was suffering a temporary embarrassment for ice and provisions, but that a special messenger and team had been sent to

Honolulu to fill these needs.

FURY OF THE OCEAN. "During the progress of the storm the ocean was cutting all kinds of ca-The surf pounded on the rocks with great fury and the churned foam was blown high in the air, producing an effect particularly entrancing to the I have seen the Atlantic Ocean, especially on the Jersey coast, in all stages of anger and storm, but I have never yet beheld such a great surf scene as that I have just viewed in Waialua bay from the lanais of the Haleiwa Hotel. The roar of the water has been like a cannonaue and, with the beating rain, has formed a combination of elements very conducive to sleep. Despite the amoying feature of being storm-bound, Mrs. Cullen and 1 have enjoyed the experience immensely.

For years I have held in my memory the vision of the ride on the Union Pacific from The Dalles, Oregon, to Portland, in the 'Web-foot' State, as the most glorious bit of scenery to be found in this country, even eclipsing in grandeur that of the Palisades on the Hudson. This fancy has been dissipated by my ride up along the In Oregon it is the Cascade Mountains on the one side and the Columbia on the other. Here it is the mountains of the Island of Oahu on the right and the Pacific Ocean on the left. All along the route, after leaving Pearl City, the train runs by the edge of the water, almost on the source. Next'-Maui News,

Mr. George R. Cullen, of the Immi- verge of the black rocks over which gration Office, returned to Honolulu mountains of water dash continually yesterday morning from Walalua, ac- and these foam and surf-lashed reefs companied by Mrs. Cullen, whither form a sight worth traveling many As far as the eye can day morning. They were driven from see the surf rolls, one line chasing the the Halelwa Hotel to Pearl City and other, the spray from the top of the from there got a train to town. Mr. breakers flying high. It seems a pity Cullen was seen by a representative of that the storm has put the road out of the Advertiser just after his return, commission even for a few days, lest any tourist may fail to see this great

> "Returning to the storm, I heard up at Walalua that nothing like it ever occurred in the memory of the 'oldest inhabitant.' The last big storm was in 1886, and that was a mere zephyr and an April shower compared to the one of Wednesday and Thursday. Had I not so enjoyed the experience I would have felt like a 'Jonah' at having started up there on the one particular occasion when the greatest storm on record was to happen. Mrs. Cullen shared my effervescence at the beauty of the scenery and we have promised ourselves future trips by buggy over the mountains and valleys of this most beautiful island.

NEW CLUB IN CHINATOWN

The Quon On Kwock society, a three years old Chinese secret organization, opened its new club house in Smith street yesterday. All last night a Chinese band was stationed on the imposing balcony of the structure while hundreds of Chinese stood about the street near the building listening to its weird music. Occasionally there were firecrackers exploding. whole front of the new three story building was lighted with electric lights and lanterns, draped in American and Chinese colors and really presented a very gay scene

In the rooms in the third story of the building the clubmen were entertain-ing guests and each other. They did it in a nice way and their club house is a model which others may copy to advantage. The floors are of wood and so are the walls, the latter being covered with banners presented to the club as tokens of good will by other clubs of the city. The whole place smacks of the utmost cleanliness. The club has about one hundred and seventy-five members, has erected its building at a cost of about \$7,000 and is in a very prosperous condition. Its officers are as follows: President, C. M. Amuna; Vice-President, Goo King; Chinese Secretary, Pang Pui; English Secretary, Goon You; Treasurer, Lum

Chock. The club has been unfortunate as result of the Russo-Jap war. It had a shipment of firecrackers and furniture board the steamship Hongkong Maru when that vessel was taken over to be used as a transport by the Japanese government, and it is said that this shipmont has been transferred to another steamer and is expected here very soon. One of the items in the shipment is a monster firecracker, made up of 100,000 small firecrackers. When these things finally arrive here the club will hold a big reception at which the members of other Chinese clubs will be entertained.

All the members of the club are comparatively young men.

BELL BUOY HAS BEEN RIGHTED

Lighthouse Inspector Niblack has issued the following notice to mariners: Office Assistant Lighthouse Inspector, Twelfth District, 35 Alexander Young Building,

Honolulu, Feb. 13, 1904. NOTICE TO MARINERS-HONOLU-LU HARBOR ENTRANCE-ISL-AND OF OAHU.

Notice is hereby given that the Outside Entrance Bell Buoy, (or anchorage buoy) Honolulu harbor, T. H., recently reported capsized, has been righted and is now in good working

WHERE IS THE SCHOONER ADA?

Waterfronters are manifesting some concern over the present whereabouts of the schooner Ada which went the French Frigate Shoals more than two months ago to wreck the French bark Connetable de Richmont. vessel is overdue according to the estimate given by the schooner's master as to the length of time he would be absent. The vessel is small and the prevailing kona may have caught the vessel in its path.

Maui's New Industry.

The pineapple industry has-as the News has always predicted that it would,—come to Maui to stay. The inception of the canning industry being established at Haiku will encourage the planting of pines on hundreds little farms on central Maui and a large source of revenue may confidently be counted on from this

IN COURT DECISION

An Old Judgment Appeal of C. M. Cooke Ordered Put in Force.

Frank Turk's divorce suit against his wife Estrella was started on trial before Judge De Bolt yesterday and after the hearing of some evidence continued until this morning. J. P. Ball appeared for the libellant and A. G. M. Robertson for the libelice, both of the parties being present in person. Among exhibits filed were two letters, each six pages of Turk & Lewis office paper written in pencil, directed by Mrs. Turk to her husband at Portland, Oregon. She describes in these letters her plans for consideration therein expressed, even starting a sporting house wherein large though this is stated to be the aggreprofits were expected from selling beer gate amount of several separate bids and wine, informing him that she had good financial backing as well as police tract and the amount bid the protection. For yarns Hugh Rooney the set out in detail in the deed. nackman was circulating, to the effect that she was never married to Turk, she threatened to have Rooney's license revoked. Also she spoke of tacking their Treasurer assessing the stamp tax on marriage certificate to the door of her

Other exhibits were paid checks drawn by Mrs. Turk in favor of her husband. amounting to \$350, also a receipted bill for furniture and furnishings

cordially approving of his wife's plans

was introduced.

PROTRACTED TRIAL.

Capital Building Co. vs. Henry Wa-There is talk of rebuttal being put on. HEAVY JUDGMENT REVIVED.

Judge Robinson made the following order in the case of Kuahine Perry Paniani, Mary Ann Perry Maikai and Alfred Magoon vs. C. L. Hopkins and

William Larsen: "Let the prayer of the petition be granted and let execution issue on the judgment for the amount thereof, together with accrued interest thereon to this date, with the costs of this proceeding."

This suit was brought on a judgtate of Narcisse Perry, deceased, against Hopkins and Larsen in the sum of \$923.45. The administrator assigned the judgment to the heirs and one of them assigned her interest to Magoon.

LEGAL GUARDIAN NOW.

In the matter of the estate of Susan chases. Brash, an insane person, Judge Robinson appointed A. F. Judd as guardian under bond of \$4500. This is the matter in which the Supreme Court lately found that two successive guardians had acted without legal authority 341, Chapter 64, C. L. "Conveyances covering a period of many years. ORDER REFUSED.

In the divorce case of Silva vs. Silva. Judge Robinson denied the motion of money therein expressed shall not exas collected without authority by the mer receiver, according to the allegations of the mover.

BANK BEYOND REACH.

Judge Gear dismissed the order to \$50,000 for every \$1,000 or fractional show cause, directed to the Yokohama part thereof, \$5." Specie Bank in the matter of the Manekichi estate. The ground taken is that the court has no jurisdiction of assets of the estate in the Empire of Japan. In the petition the respondent was described as "of Honolulu and Yokohama." E. A. Douthitt appeared for H. Miki, administrator, who petitioned for the order to make the bank pay over \$325. M. Kishi, manager of the Honolulu branch of the Yokohama Specie Bank, responded in person.

BECKY'S GUARDIANSHIP.

A remittitur from the Supreme Court o the First Circuit Court has been made of the matter of the estate and guardianship of Rebecca Panee Humecu, a spendthrift. The appellat; court n this case held that J. Alfred Magoon ould pay himself an attorney's fee for defending his own case as guardian, but that \$1200 allowed him by Judge De Bolt was excessive.

ON COURT FILES.

Oahu Rallway & Land Co., by its ttorneys, Hatch & Ballou, demur to the offset and counter claim of Walalua Agricultural Co., on the ground it appears in said answer that the claim therein set up is for an unliquidated amount and therefore canoffset and counter claim."

It is stipulated in the injunction suit or Excelsion Lodge, I. O. O. F., against Honolulu Rapid Transit & Land Co., that complainant have until and including February 23 within which to file its brief on demurrer.

Luke Mong War by his attorney, E. M. Watson, answers by general denial the complaint in assumpsit of Lee Let.

Still with Us.-Rip Van Winkle lookd about in a dazed manner. "And are they all gone?" he faltered.

arfully "No," replied the villagers, consoling-"Patti is still giving her farewell

performances. Shouting with joy at the discovery that one thing at least was unchanged by the lapse of years, he hastened to don his opera clothes. - Harper's Bazar,

From the Treasurer Dismissed.

By unanimous opinion, written by Justice Galbraith, the Supreme Court has decided a question relating to the stamp tax. It is in the case of Ca M. Cooke vs. A. N. Kepolkai, Treas-urer, Territory of Hawail, which was submitted on January 25. Plaintiff's appeal from the Treasurer's ruling is dismissed. Following are the syllabus and the opinion in full:

THE SYLLABUS.

The stamp duty, payable under Sec-tion 941, Chapter 64, Civil Laws, on account of a deed of conveyance should be assessed on the total amount of the tract and the amount bid therefor is

OPINION OF THE COURT.

This is an appeal under Section 931, Civil Laws, from the decision of the a deed of conveyance.

The plaintiff as attorney in fact for a mortgagee under a power of sale contained in the mortgage advertised and mortgaged premises and caused from a them to be sold at public auction. The local firm to a well known resident.

A reply from Turk while on the Coast,

Honolulu in a contiguous tract but has been surveyed into lots and blocks. At the sale lots and blocks were offered Husband and wife were both on the and sold separately ranging in price witness stand yesterday. Turk attend- from two hundred dollars to two thou-ed court, limping with a cane, as a re- sand four hundred dollars but the sult of being shot in the leg by his plaintiff was the purchaser in each wife two or three weeks ago. instance. One deed was executed covering all of the property sold and re-citing, in part, as follows: "In considerterhouse Co., has been on trial by ation of the sum of sixty two thou-jury before Judge Gear ten days now. sand three hundred dollars (\$62,300) to them paid by the Charles M. Cooke, which might mean surrebuttal, and the conclusion may yet be far away. Limited, corporation aforesaid, party of the second part, which said sum of of the second part, which said sum of sixty-two thousand three hundred dollars (\$62,300), in the aggregate, is the total of the several purchase prices of separate and distinct blocks, lots and tracts of land within said mortgage premises, the respective purchase prices being hereinafter set opposite the description and designation of the blocks, lots and tracts of land so as aforesaid purchased at said sale, receipt of said sum total of sixty-two thousand three hundred (\$62,300) dollars being hereby acknowledged, do hereby grant, bargain, sell and conment obtained on December 2, 1896, by vev." vev." this deed also gives a de-David Dayton, administrator of the estable description of each tract sold

and the purchase price bid for same.' The plaintiff claims that the stamp tax should be calculated on the separate prices bid for the several lots and blocks as set out in the deed and not on the aggregate amount of the pur-By the first method the tax would be two hundred and one (\$201.) dollars, and by the second three hundred and fifteen (\$315.) dollars.

The assessment was made under the following schedule, as given in Section upon the sale of any property, real or personal, or rights therein, upon the principal or only deed or instrument, when the purchase or consideration Domingo Correla, for an order to W. ceed \$500, \$1; And when exceeding \$500 E. Fisher, receiver, to pay over \$85 and not exceeding \$1,000, \$2; And when exceeding \$1,000 and not exceeding \$10,-Henry Waterhouse Trust Co., the for- 000, or fractional part thereof, \$3; And when exceeding \$10,000 and not exceed-ing \$50,000, for every \$1,000, or fractional part thereof, \$4; And when exceeding

> It is also contended on behalf of the plaintiff that Section 923, C. L. reading: "Every instrument containing distinct matters, or made for more than one consideration, shall be stamped on each matter or consideration," supports his construction of the schedule. not appear that this instrument was made for more than one consideration nor is this view sustained by the de cision of this court construing said section, Minister v. Castle, 8 Haw, 105.

The cases cited by counsel holding that at public auctions the contract of sale is complete when the successful bidder is declared have been expressly followed by this court. Morgan v. Bet-ters, 13 Haw. 685. We still believe that those cases announce the correct rule on that question but do not see how that rule is applicable to this case.

The stamp tax under this schedule is not assessed on the contract of sale but upon the "conveyance upon the sale of any property" and "the purchase or consideration money therein expressed."

The schedule under consideration is plain. There is no ambiguity about it and consequently no room for construction. The purchase or consideration money recited in this deed is sixtynot under the law be pleaded as an awo thousand three hundred (\$62,300) dollars, and on that amount the tax

should be assessed. The appeal is dismissed. It is so ordered.

D. H. Case and C. F. Clemons, attorneys for plaintiff; L. Andrews, Attorney General, for defendant,

Reinfall at Wahlaws.

A letter from Mr. Thomas to his daughter, who is staying at the Rev. G. L. Pearson's, M. E. parsonage, states that more than twenty inches of rain fell at Wahlawa since the beginning of this week's storm. The rainfall of Wednesday was in excess of nine inches. No harm has been done ex+ cept the washing out of pineapples in some places.

(Staff Correspondence.)

HILO, Feb. 6.-Friday was another busy day for Governor Carter. He left Hile at 19:30 o'clock in the morning and Inspected the Kaumana homesteads and roads, then returned to dinner at J. W. Mason's; reviewed the National Guard troops at eight o'clock and at nine addressed a public meeting in Spreckels' hall.

A THROUGH ROAD. The Governor's party left Hilo a lit-

tle after ten o'clock yesterday morn-ing and reached the Olaa watershed about two o'clock, the Governor inspecting the roads en route. There is a bridge and improvement of this road, and the Hilo citizens are anxious to have the money expended. The road in many ways. I have met a great many people who thought that the Govthere is one bad stretch near the top ernor has a soft snap. They think I can do as I please, order what work I rocky. The road touches a good many wish done, and do as I wish generally. homesteads en route and the residents of that section are anxious also for the been doing on this trip has been largeimprovement of the side roads. The road ends at the Olaa watershed and unless it can be built through eventual- People prejudge cases without a full ly, Governor Carter is doubtful of the understanding of the facts, they tell wisdom of spending a great amount of me what the law is and don't know money upon it. For a homestead road It is very good. Governor Carter has idea that I have simply to give an order talked of building a road entirely across and that it must be obeyed. There are the island from Hilo to Kona, between Mauna Loa and Mauna Kea, and this

Olaa plantation gets an immense amount of water from the Kaumana watershed. Manager McStocker has built a flume from this point which is capable of delivering to the fifteen with the state of the three is simply to carry out the laws of the legislature which is representative and the state of the state fifteen million gallons of water every twenty-four hours. The water is piped for a distance of about eighteen miles and is then used for fluming Olaa cane. Some of it is sold to the plantations en route and the volume of water is again added to when Waiakea is reached. An immense volume of water flows through the flume, which is several feet wide or, I may put it, the social needs of and just as deep. It is a favorise 'Hilo," said the Governor. "There is from Kaumana to Olaa is made in a a party for himself, and every little over four hours. Manager Mc- knows a heap sight better than Stocker promises to get up a fluming neighbor how it should be done. It will party for the benefit of Forester Hos-, be some time before you are shaken mer if he wanted to see the virgin forbeen built. After lunch at the watershed, Governor Carter inspected some of the homesteads which were found to be in a prosperous condition. Coffee is under cultivation on many of the farms and the homesteaders are anxious for a bounty or tariff from the hands of Congress.

VIEWING THE TROOPS.

Carter and Secretary Atkinson inspect-ed Co. "D" and afterwards the troops the other. During the time this passed in review before the Governor at the postoffice. The Hilo band played for the review. The boys made a fine appearance, Captain Fetter putting them through marches and bayonet and gun drill. Governor Carter compli-together into one party or the other, mented the men highly on their soldier-you will be able to accomplish somely appearance and the excellence of their drill. He made a short address to the men saving that they would be saved to the their drill. the men saying that they would soon me. he expected to see them attain the number of people that turned out, at standard set by Captain Johnson's men their intelligence and refinement. I have they would be more eco-in Honolulu. The Governor also said of working people and at the ground nomical.

L. M. he was pleased to see so many boys of working people and in attendance at the review, and did of business done here. not doubt but that they would be ready bright future, with its beautiful climate in good time to take the place of the

Carter and Secretary Atkinson favor city in the Islands. (Applause.) There Treasurer Kepoikal dropped into the time status as a leading scholastic inthe proposition. Steps are now being is more wealth tributary to Hill than Union Grill yesterday for a cup of cofstitution, but to make it a place where
Well-fitted for a permanent place in while 103 days will probably see you ization of a second company.

THE PUBLIC MEETING.

Following the review the Governor addition to that, railroads, and Secretary Atkinson participated in "A few years ago I visited the Volmeeting and introduced the Governor.

threshold of the most decided change, What is needed is the construction of , what could be the joke assumed a fine in her history," said Governor Carter. on a new era of advancement and progress which has been equaled at no period in the past. There is more life, more activity and your people are taking a greater interest in public affairs than in the past. This bodes well for the future of Hilo. If your residents will pull and work together and bury their differences in the interests of this beautiful village I see no reason why you should not have a model city.

change one of the most important roads will be tributary to Hilo which movements in Hilo is the removal of will be a great credit to the people of the buildings from the waterfront and Hawaii nel." the proposal to establish a public park in their place. This will do more for Hilo than any one thing, it will give an Then the straightening, and widening and the improvement of the streets of Hilo is going to add very much to the appearance of your city.

The needs of Hilo are not so great as I had anticipated from the expres-sion of the press. I had got the impression from reading the newspapers that Hilo had asked for the whole earth with the expectation of getting a small portion of it. But I find that the needs of Hilo as outlined by your citizens committee have been very modest. You have asked only for what is important and needed. You have seen the memorial of your committee in the apers and I want to congratulate you on the manner in which your leading men have come together. I believe it would be a good plan to ask these pubspirited men to continue to act as a Hilo Improvement Committee, in order to crystallize out public opinion as to the requirements of your village. They have suggested the order in which they wished the improvements to be made, but I think I should make one or

two changes. It seems to me that the most necessary improvement, is fire protection for Hilo, the putting in of a system of hydrants, the equipment of a fire department, and the establishment of fire limits to prevent unsightly buildings from being erected for temporary use. When a town is going ahead, as Hilo is, it seems to me that it would be much better to build for the future, and not for temporary occupancy, for the only purpose of getting big rents. I believe that you will find that a mistake has been made in the end, and that if buildings are erected with an eye to the future it will be a better investment. In addition I beappropriation of \$10,000 for building lieve that Hilo should start now on the foundation for a sewerage system.

ernor has a soft snap. They think I ly educational. I was surprised at the lack of knowledge of real conditions. themselves what it is. They have an three departments to the government that of the justice, the legislative and

fore that body. He said he was in favor of decentralizing the government, and of giving the people a right to express themselves. He wanted to build up the outside districts of the Terri-

"I want to touch also on the political to utilize the water in the only one difficulty when it comes to flume for fluming parties, and the trip politics in Hilo, everyone has organized a party for himself, and everyone down together. Every community has ests through which the waterway has to go through the same experience and the time has come when Hilo must do the same thing. Honolulu has passed through her experience. I know that the selection of the best men is the ideal way-that you should vote for the best men, but it is not the practical way. In a democratic form of government where the people rule, in the end they must divide into parties. It After dinner at J. W. Mason's, Gov. is always two parties, and this is a change is being made there is likely to be friction, but as long as the different factions oppose each other very little can be accomplished. As soon as the people have shaken themselves

I was surprised at the great their intelligence and refinement. of working people and at the amount

-it is cooler here than anywhere else in the Islands. You are backed by the There is talk of forming a new Na- largest and richest area in the Hawaitional Guard company in Hilo in ad- ian Islands and I believe you should dition to Co. "D," and both Governor build here the foundation of the largest taken looking to the immediate organ- to any other city. To get this, commerce must be brought in through main arteries, by good roads and in

where four or five hundred people were which has been made in Olaa and Pu-, away with him by mistake, gathered. J. A. Scott presided at the na. This marvelous growth is due to Mr. Kennikal who had o the railroad, and it shows what brains "It seems to me that Hilo is on the backed by money and energy can do. a railroad which will tap the rich cane It seems that you are just beginning fields from here to Kukuihaele and the mand an explanation from Mine Host productive Walmea plains and the Kohala plantations. Eventually such a railroad must encircle the island, for all along the coast are irrigable, rich and habited lands which ought to be profitable for any such enterprise. In the future I have no doubt there will such a railroad bringing the wealth of the island into Hilo, and there will be new industries, and new homesteads "It seems to me that pursuant to this where men can make a living; and all, ished gaze was confronted with the

The Governor also detailed the county experiences through which the country had passed, giving the history of inviting and pleasing impression to the county legislation from the abortive stranger as he is coming into town, attempt of the first Home Rule legislature to the final declaration of the Supreme Court, that the last act was in contravention of the Organic Act.

> "We may find we can't get all we want in the way of County legislation," said the Governor, "but we want to get all that we can, and we want a legislature that will give it to us. There is a bare possibility that the delegate may be able to get Congress to act if he will not tak; 'no' for an answer, but if he fails there we can go to the next Legislature and get a County law through that will stand."

The Governor announced that he was ready to hear from Hilo, but the audiwas bashful about responding, until A. B. Loebenstein broke the ice with a patriotic speech endorsing the Governor and all that he had done. He said he was apprehensive when Carter first took the reins, but he was satisfied now that the Governor filled the desires of the people, who had every back. "Find confidence in him. He said that the gram in reply Governor could blend the natives and support him."

whites into one party of American citi-zens. He talked of the necessity of whites into one party of American citizens. He talked of the necessity of opening up homesteads and bettering the labor conditions in the country. He raid that until a citizenship labor was said that until a citizenship labor was secured, and the Mongolians were gotten rid of, the country could not go Loebenstein was repeatedly

The Governor responded, thanking Loebenstein for his confidence and saying that he expressed what a good many people thought. As to the labor situation, he was opposed to radical action, and said that one industry could not be sacrificed until a substitute was secured. He believed in building up citizenship through homesteads and intended to do what he could for the laboring class as well as the wealthy."

Mr. Kelsey asked the Governor if he did not believe that county government

would be more expensive.
"I do," replied the Governor. representative government is economical, but the American people like luxury and they can generally afford to

Mr. Kelsey asked if the Governor believed county government was a luxury that the people could afford to pay for. An affirmative reply was given, the Governor saying that the government was hampered by the inelasticity of the present form, and that with a session of the Legislature only once in two he did not believe the people could keep pase with the progress of the country and its necessity for improvements. "If we can't get county government," said Mr. Carter, "I am in favor of a session of the Legislature every year in order that there may be a quicker response to the wishes of the people."

LITTLE TALKS.

Judge Little also spoke and said that county government was one of the first principles of American government, something that the American boy desired as soon as he did a pair of red top boots and a sied. He said that Arizona and Oklahoma have had their county systems provided by Congress in organic acts and he believed a mistake was made in not incorporating a He knew that men here were opposed to counties, even those American born, but the true American favored the decentralizing of the government. Judge Little said that he, with them, would stand by the Governor in preparing a county act which would be constitutional and which would be locally inexpensive. He said that the trouble with the old act was that it was too long, and had been hampered and encumbered with unnecessary offices and salaries. The salaries, in the Judge's opinion, made the act impracticable and the next act should provide for a government run at a cost of one-third of the old County Act. "We will stand with you as long as there is a button on your coat," said the Judge. ATKINSON TALKS.

Secretary Atkinson spoke briefly, saying that though he had been here as long as the Governor, he wasn't able to advise the people of Hilo how their town should be run. "But then I am not the Governor," said the Secre-"It seems to me that the only way to succeed is for all of us to work together, in no other way can we realize our ideals and eventually get a State government." Mr. Atkinson said he was opposed to the old system, and it was impossible for Hilo to do business when there was a month's delay in communicating with Honolulu. He also said he disagreed with the Governor, and did not believe county government would be more expensive, as when the people found that for every dol'ar spent they must pay in one dol-

LIVE FROG FOUND IN HIS POCKET

fee. After he had gone out the custodian of Territorial revenues was overtaken by a messenger from the cafe. who asked him if he had not taken a public meeting at Spreckels' Hall cano House and now look at the change, something belonging to the proprietor

Mr. Kepolkai, who had on a heavy coat suited to the weather, wondering indignation as he wheeled about to de-Lycurgus. The latter met him smilingly with a request to turn his coat pockets inside out. Mr. Kepolkal's hands dived into the ample receptacles, where one of them came in contact with something clammy having claws and which wriggled to avoid his grasp. He opened the pocket wide and therein his astongoggle eyes of a fat batrachian that blinked at him with the vivacity of its prototype, "the jumping frog of Calaveras county" immortalized by Mark Twain.

Mr. Lycurgus left some prime cigars out of the reckoning when Mr. Kepolkal, a little later, treated a reporter to a cup of fragrant Kona with the accessory of a weed.

HOW OFTEN YOU MEAR THE REMARK: "It's only a cold." and a few days later learn that the man is on his back with pneumonia. This is of such common occurrence that a cold, however slight, should not be diaregarded. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy counteracts any tendency toward pneumonia. It always cures and is pleasant to take. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

Representative Cooper, of Wisconsin, ecently received a telegram from the president of a dancing class up in the woods of Wisconsin, asking whether the President wears a turned-down colknow," Representative Cooper wired back. "Find out," came back a telegram in reply, "for if he does we can't

SITES FIXED

A. T. Atkinson Has Some Rough Travel.

Superintendent A. T. Atkinson and Miss Rose Davison of the Education Department returned in the steamer Mauna Loa yesterday morning from their offi-cial visit to Lahaina and Wailuku. They Tuesday evening and departure there-from on Thursday night.

Wednesday morning they climbed the hill from the town to Lahainaluna, finding the road heavy with mud. Mr. Atcinson spent four hours at the venerable institution his chief errand being to select a site for the new dormitories. The new teacher's cottage is already erected. Having fixed on a site for the formitories, Mr. Atkinson with Miss Davison inspected the industrial branch-

es of the seminary.

It was found that the boys had made a good start in agricultural work. Several acres of sweet potatoes are planted and five patches of taro are well under way in cultivation. The land operated has hitherto been a wilderness. were paid to the carpenter, blacksmith and printing shops, Hawaii's Young People, a well circulated school periodical, is issued from the Lahainaluna press. All of the handicraft departments were found to be in good condition. Principal McDonald was congratulated by the Superintendent on his initial suc-

In the afternoon the visitors went county provision in Hawaii's constitu- through the Lahaina schools. Certain of the residents of the town waited on Mr. Atkinson and suggested a meeting of the townspeople to confer with him on school matters. As he informed the deputation in reply that he was to leave for Wailuku early next morning, it was arranged that a meeting be called for

m. on Thursday at the Courthouse. At 5:30 Thursday morning Mr. Atkinson and Miss Davison started for Wailuku by coach. It was 11:30 before they arrived at their destination, although the normal time for the journey is four hours. The road was fearful, aboundhours. ing in washouts. Many times the driver business now is in the hands of the and a boy had to throw boulders into the bed of a stream, to make a rough causeway over which the vehicle might be dragged. In places the mud came up to the hubs of the coach wheels. Then everybody alighted and the coach would be pulled through the slough with the men's shoulders literally to the

With Judge W. A. McKay accompahim, Superintendent Atkinson nying located the site of the projected high school for which the contract has been awarded. The people of Wailuku were much pleased at the prospect of early fulfilment of the promise of a high

school for their district.
Wailuku was left by the educational visitors at 1 p. m. Thursday and they arrived at Lahaina at 5:30, the better time than coming the other way being due to more down hill. Mr. Atkinson attended the Lahaina public meeting in the evening. A. N. Hayselden was chairman, Dr. Molony secretary and John Richardson interpreter. There was a large attendance, a good many of the people being old Lahainaluna boys.

latterly by the educational authorities.

boys should be taught to use their hands in the useful arts of life. The ultimate hainaluna an agricultural college for the Territory, a plan that is stimulated by the promise of Federal aid to one such Territorial institution.

From the meeting Mr. Atkinson and Miss Davison went directly to the landing, where at 9 o'clock Thursday night they took the steamer's boat and went aboard the Mauna Loa. The sea was so rough that Captain Simerson refused to land any passengers at Lahaina, but Mr. Atkinson was so anxious to return to Honoluly that he elected taking all the chances of the boat's swamping.

PUBLIC HEALTH IS VERY GOOD

Of the twenty-one district physicians January, the worst answer given to the her on the line, eighty-three days out. question of health and sanitary conditions is "fair," only two even thus modifying a general chorus of cheerful res-

An odd feature of the month's returns is that some of the less favorable reports come from physicians who have usually deemed the question as to public health

in their districts a great joke.
Dr. B. D. Bond of North Kohala reports four cases of typhoid and four of dengue, Dr. John Atcherley of South Kohala supposes that a great reduction in the number of cases is owing to an impression that he had ceased to be a government physician. As a suggestion he thinks that anything to prevent water collecting on the ground after rain would greatly improve sanitary condi-

Dr. Frederick Irwin of North Hilo reports ten cases of typhoid. Dr. R. H. Dinegar of Kihei and Kula has found no nuisances after inspecting most of his district. As for the rest of the docports are remarkable for the small a-

mount of sickness noted.

The twenty-one districts furnish unanimous "no" to the question whether tu-erculosis is increasing.

WHAT SMALL FARMERS MAY **EXPECT ON THE BIG ISLAND**

(Staff Correspondence.)

and cauliflower are the hope of the small farmer in Hawaii, according to farmers of Hawali. Mr. Lee believes which will bring high prices in the he will not meet the competition of the Orientals. The cut worm is one of the pests which the agriculturist in this part of the country also has to combat, but Peter Lee believes that it can be killed off by cultivation. Olona had a busy two days on Maui between be killed off by cultivation. Olona arrival at Lahaina in the Kinau on fiber is also a product which may be successful here. "Anything can be grown in the vir-

gin soil in this part of the Islands," said Mr. Lee yesterday, "but it is not and both can be grown successfully. so certain that there will be any profit The Volcano House grows enough for in it. I have experimented with every variety of fruit and vegetable and nolulu hotels. everything grows luxuriantly and well. We are troubled here with the ground worm-the cut worm, which is sometimes very discouraging. Yes, chickens thrive on the cut worm, and if we could raise enough chickens to keep down the cut worms we might eventually get rid of the pest. But the mongoose despoils our hen houses; the chickens eat the cut worm, and the cut worm eats the crops. But I believe the cut worm can be kept down by cultivation. I have been able to do it by keeping at it. We tried parisgreen and one scheme was to spread can be solved. cabbage leaves on the ground and the worms would hide under them. The next morning we scooped up the worms with a shovel. By constant cultivation I believe that you can get rid of season there; and the steamer rates of the pest, but the difficulty is that while this might be done with an acre or two, yet with a large farm this would be impossible.

"The difficulty with raising most products is the lack of a market, and the cost of transporting these vegetables to what market there is. The otherwise."

Chinese and Japanese gardeners who KILAUEA, Hawaii, Feb. 10.-Celery supply the Olaa and Hilo markets. They have bought farms nearer the town and the cost of transportation Peter Lee, one of the original small is necessarily less. Such things as cabbages, potatoes, lettuce and the orthat the small farmer in the Islands dinary vegetables are not profitable. must devote himself to some product It is far better to grow only things in which there is no competition market, and in the cultivation of which with Chinese and Japanese. But I do believe there is a chance for the small farmer in growing celery and cauliflower. These are two products which can be successfully cultivated and I have no doubt at present celery does remarkably well here, and is superior in quality to any in the world. It is tender and crisp and brings better prices than the stuff shipped in from the States. Cauliflower is the same its own use and also supplies the Ho-

> "The cut worm does not attack either of these vegetables. The best time to plant any vegetable here is in February or March and it is matured by the end of May or middle of June, before the cut worm 'egins work.

> "The olona, a native fiber, ought also to be profitable. I intend to undertake its cultivation myself. Samples of the fiber have been sent to Washington and Switzerland and tests made showed it to be 2 strongest in the world. The difficulty at present is in extracting the fiber but this I believe

> "There is a better market on the Coast for Hawaiian products than in Honolulu and the freights are also lower. By this I mean vegetables out allow us to sell cauliflower and celery at a lower price on the Coast than in

> "Eventually, I believe, small farming can be made a success only by specializing on some profitable commodity in which there is no competition local or

WONDERFUL VOYAGES AROUND THE HORN

been made around the Horn. Captains of around-the-Horn carriers are always talking when a ship is preparthat have been made. Some of the famous voyages around the Horn from Honolulu are told of in the following review of former shipping glories.

The old "Sovereign of the Seas," Residents spoke first. They referred to the former high standard of Lahaina-finest of that grand fleet which luna Seminary and to its seeming neglect brought our flag foremost on the high our commercial history, is the record in port." intention, moreover, was to make of La- of this noble vessel and others of her Clippers. Though short was their day. yet brilliant and vastly exciting in all, when tales of the "romance of the seas" were in all cars.

yet holds the banner over all November arrivals "around the Horn." Drawshe had light weather the first fourteen days making only 600 miles. Was twenty-five days to the line, twentyeight days in passing Cape St. Roque, forty-seven days in reaching 50 deting to corresponding latitude in the March 14, 1853, 76 days 7 hours. Half reporting to the Board of Health for Pacific. Twenty-seven days later found

The departure of the American ship | Off Valparaiso she had carried away John Ena about the first of next month fore and maintenasts, mizzentopon a voyage to New York with a cargo of sugar reminds shipping men of heavy sea running and strong gales. some of the fast passages that have Her Captain, McKay, was, however, equal to the occasion and had repairs completed in a few days, for all of which good work he was subsequently remembered by the underwriters. ing for such a trip of the records The ship's best speed on this trip was seventeen knots-best day's run, 368 miles.

The wonderful trips of the old time clippers should not however be quoted, without rendering due homage to the master mind which helped make them possible. To the justly celebrated wind charts and salling directions of Lieut, Maury too much credit cannot be given. Witnesseth, as parting adseas, renowned for speed and beauty vice of the Ligutenant to Captain Mc-Mr. Atkinson, addressing the assem-bly, said that it was now purposed not only to restore to Lahainaluna its old-

The ship narrowly escaped disaster leaving San Francisco. On Dec. class, so well known in days "lang 22d, 1852, in beating out to sea for Hosyne" as the celebrated California noiulu, she missed stays just outside Fort Point and touched bottom very close to the rocks but was enabled to get off uninjured by running out a kedge anchor. Her passage of 19 days to the Islands was uneventful; much "Best on record!" This was her light winds. There, taking in a cargo start in life and her trip of 103 days of whale-oil she put to sea Feb. 12, 1853, arriving at New York, May 7. passage 82 days. This trip, it is safe to say, caused more comment and was ing twenty-one feet with 2,950 tons of the subject of wider and more prolongcargo aboard on leaving New York, ed discussion, than that ever made about other sailing vessel of modern times. Not only for being so short a passage, though several ships had gone East in ballast from San Francisco direct, in less time and to digress a moment, these were notably:-the exgrees South, and six days more in get- treme clipper Comet at New York,

(Continued on page 5.)

JAPANESE RED CROSS FUND **BEGUN BY MERCHANTS' UNION**

Minister Takahira to Consul General Salto, received yesterday, that a number of wounded Russians have been given surgical treatment at Chemulpo, an attache of the Consulate said:

"There is no Red Cross hospital in Chemulpo, and the men have undoubtedly been sent to the Japanese military hospital where they will receive the attention of the army surgeons. I presume these men are among those taken care of on some of the foreign vessels which picked them up after the disaster to the two Russian cruisers at the battle of Chemulpo.

"If these men were without surgical attention before, it was certainly a most humane move on the part of our Japanese consul and army sur-

With reference to the despatch from geons to permit them to receive treatment. It would have been cruel to have had these men suffer without being given the attention they are in most need of."

In this connection, a Japanese daily, issued yesterday, states that some time before the war began Admiral Alexieff said that he would deal in an impartial manner with all Japanese in Manchuria. The paper expressed the hope that the Russian Admiral would not change his mind since the reverses which have piled up against the Russian arms.

Members of the Japanese Merchants' Union of Honolulu have decided to contribute \$100 each to a fund which will be sent to the Red Cross Society of Japan to be spent for the benefit of the families of the soldiers and saliors at the front.

Kawaiian Gazette.

Entered at the Postoffice of Honolulu, H. T., Second-class Matter. SEMI-WEEKLY.

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A. W. PEARSON.

TUESDAY : : : FEBRUARY 16

THE SITUATION.

The war news is being clouded by yellow specials, from San Francisco. So far the Associated Press has reported no landing of Japanese troops near the Yalu, though a "special" makes bold to disembark an army there without opposition from the Russian forces in the neighborhood; and not only that but to chart an impossible route for it.

The public, if it wishes to avoid error, to the reports of the Assochat of Press and eschew all sensational bulletins of the Hearst-Creelman type. There were no startling developments

at the front yesterday. The Russians lost a torpedo vessel, believed to have been a mine-layer, also the transport Sungari, the Japanese lost a merchantman. Distant firing at sea has been heard, probably by passing vessels. The most significant item in the news is that, in case of Russia's defeat, the Germans will make diliversion in her favor. That Paris sands this dispatch ficate of character, though Germany's desire to curb Japan may be predicated of her action in join-ing Russia and France, in 1895, in the task of crowding Japan out of Manchu-

There is no authoritative news as ye from the army supposed to be on its way from Nagasaki, in transports, to land near Port Arthur, Possibly some-thing will be heard about it within three days. Haste is necessary owing to the Russian concentrations.

The Associated Press reported the occupation of Seoul several days ago.

ON THE WRONG TANGENT.

Local extras continue to regard an attack upon "the Yalu ports," whatever they may be, as part of the campaign against Port Arthur. "If a landing is effected on the Yalu," says one of them, "the investment of Port Arthur will be immediately attempted." It is almost like saying that an attack on Yaquina bay, in Oregon, would be part of a plan to "immediately" surround San Francisco. Between the Yalu river and Pert

Arthur is a space of about 200 miles of rough and roadless country, subject to deep snows and sudden floods, impassable now to field artillery and heavy stores and without winter supplies of forage. Only fifty-six miles were made in ten days through that neighborhood by Japanese infantry in Any one who will stop to think for half a minute, will see that an army designed to operate against Port Arthur is not libely to be landed at a point so far from that objective that it could not reach the place in six weeks and could not carry siege guns

As to the statement by one of the the besieging fleet to effect a landing fended by 50,000. Small parties may reconnoisances and these may have been driven away or destroyed. suredly they did not undertake to "invest the forts."

Another one of the extras states a probable fact when it says, in the steep grade streets was begun by the terms of an expand d dispatch, "Trans-late W. H. Cummings, while road suports with soldlers are to be rushed, it is understood, to reinforce the Japanese fleet so as to enable the attack on Port Arthur to be continued and the place captured without further delay."

That is undoubtedly what will be or is being done. A Japanese army will e reported off the Liaotong peninsula within a few days and it will undertake to land within 20 miles or so of the Russian fortress, Such was the course taken against Port Arthur in the war of a decade ago and it is the only practicable course to be taken And that army will be entirely distinct from the one, or perhaps two, that will operate in Korea.

Returning to Yalu probabilities let us say that the effort there will be part of the general plan to occupy Korea and hold it. The Yalu neighborhood would naturally be used also as an Intrenched base from which to direct operations in Manchuria against the railroad between Mukden and Port Arthur. The distance from the little village of Intun on the Yalu to the railroad line is about one hundred miles and there is a cleared railway of the East, is being grown under survey leading to it down which the Russians now on the Yalu probably

marched if they came overland. The war is bound to have several. theaters. In 1894 Marshal Yamagata's army (the First) operated in the south of Manchuria and in Korea. Marshal Oyama's army (the Second) operated in Liaotung and Shantung. The Imperial Guard (the Third), operated in a tropical cigar of first-rate quality a These three armles were independent of each other. Their broad plans were marked out in the tariff tax added to its cost. Key Wes temporary offices of the general staff in Hiroshima. The navy, being small, to import the raw material which. acted as a unit. In following the cam- though taxed less than the finished paigns now at hand, therefore, it will force at the south end of Korea with another force at the north end.

THE WAR STATUS.

The course of the war, as revealed in this morning's cablegrams, is precisely, in its strategic trend, what the readers of this column have been led to expect. Several days ago the Advertiser called into question the story, which had sold an extra edition or two on the streets, that the landing of Japanese troops on the Liaotung peninsula for an attack on Port Arthur had begun. We pointed out that such a movement would nat urally wait until the fleet had finished its work. Only yesterday the real descent upon the Liaotong peninsula came-and it wasn't made by way of the Yalu river, either.

The truth of the situation is that the Japanese are beginning to concentrate prevail against modern armaments. A their energies on the capture of Port Arthur, the key to the Russian position, the joint terminus, with Dalny, martial qualities of the former state-Manager. of the Trans-Siberian railroad and the only naval repair depot of any consequence which the Russians have in the Far East, except Vladivostok. It is all-important that Japan should capture affairs. The more civilized it gets the this place at once. If, in the mean-weaker it will be in the qualities re-time, an expedition is sent to the Yalu quired for war, yet it must have enough it will be for the purpose of striking the railroad along which men and supplies for the relief of Port Arthur are presumably being rushed. For this purpose 40,000 men should be ample, the Russians having, at last accounts, but one division on the river.

> The news from Russian sources of the Japanese landings on the Liaotong peninsula is that of the discomfiture of the invading force. From the small at a task of such magnitude it may be inferred that the landings were but feints intended to draw the Russian forces away from the point actually army. There can be no other explana-tion of the landing or attempted landing of 600 or even of 12,000 men in the face of an enemy believed to number 50,000 Hawniian sugar industry the standard

This paper, judging from personal obshare the belief expressed in London Russian stronghold will be the holiday ed by a falling market. task of a week. Port Arthur is the Gibraltar of the East. It is one of the four or five really great fortified ports in the world. Nothing showed the pusillanimity of the Chinese in 1894 more than their quick surrender of the stronghold when Japanese began siege. Should the place fall easily to the Japanese of today, then the Rus- Health. sians may as well give up the war. Failing to hold Port Arthur they could not hope to hold anything.

As for the further news of the morn ing, the Japanese have taken a Russian coaling station in south Korea, Alexieff has gone to Harbin, which is the strategic railway center of south Manchuria. The Russian Mediterranean squadron, or a part of it, has appeared in the Red Sea. A heavy division of Japanese troops has landed at Chemulpo, the scaport of Scoul (pronounced Sowl) making a total of 27,000 men in that quarter. For the second time in three weeks the supreme Russian military command in Manchuria has been changed.

The news of French neutrality goes far to assuage the fear of a European outbreak.

Nothing has been heard from the 80,-000 men which a "special to the marines" put on the Yalu river two days ago for an immediate conflict with 90,000 Russians.

STRAIGHT NEWS.

Some of the war dispatches published in this city are so overloaded with home-made padding and with misfit speculation printed as news, as to destroy their value to the public.

The Advertiser prints the news as it comes, adding only such words as are extras that efforts have been made by necessary to make the skeletonized message intelligible, reserving all comat several points "in order to begin the ment or explanation to appear by itinvestment of the city and forts," it self. This paper is always ready, on is of no importance whatever except as call, to publish photographic fac-similes a fake. There are no transports with of the original Associated Press mes-the Japanese assaulting fleet and the sages or specials received. If cablemen on board cannot be more than grams are blind or subject to more than 3000, while Port Arthur is probably de- one interpretation, the fact will be one interpretation, the fact will be in the eagerness of the latter to help Admiralty to keep them near Port Arpointed out. The public may rely upon Russia. According to Far Eastern pahave been landed at night to make getting the plain, exact and unadorned news in these columns; and will thus Great Britain and Japan concede Britbe subject to no illusions as to the character or progress of the war.

> Putting stone gutters at the sides of pervisor, several years ago. The plan has proved its value in the present climatic crisis. Some streets running up Punchbowl slopes, though their covering was disrupted in the sewerag construction, have come through the past week's ordeal remarkably well preserved. What would have been their condition without stone reinforced may gins may be imagined from the hadly guttered earth sidewalks bordering those streets, although these had to sustain nothing like the torrential deluge that coursed down the roadways Part of the preservation of those streets is to be credited to the storm water sewers, but not all. Stretches elsewhere without stoned gutters, where the flood had a clear run of only block, have guilles torn in the roadside several feet deep.

TOBACCO CULTURE.

So far the tobacco experiment at Ha makua promises well despite nearnes to the sea. The crop is coming alon nicely under the expert care of Mr. Conter and, like the improving tobacco loth canopy. By such means the acre value of tobacco in Connecticut has been doubled.

A great industry depends on the sucess of the Sumatra leaf experiments here. If Hawaii can put a cigar on the market as good in its way as the Manila, it will eventually get the tradof the West. What Americans want is domestic prices-a cigar having Manila or Havana excellence without tries to answer this demand but it has product, nevertheless affects the price be well to treat each army by itself of the smoke. If Hawaii can grow as tive service, will display the patriotic and not confuse the appearance of a good tobacco stock as Key West uses and make a cigar which will enter the the development of campaign plans by States free of duty, then it will have gained a practical trade advantage.

QUALITIES OF THE SOLDIER.

To be a first-class fighting man, a soldier does not want to get too far from barbarism, which is the soul of war, or to be too near it and lose the benefit of modern knowledge. Some of the white races have refined themselves to the point where war is individually distasteful to all but a small minority. and when fighting is to be done it is eft to the few-say two per cent of the opulation, part of which percentage is represented by conscripts. A characteristic of such races is that they soon tire of conflict and volunteering falls off. A barbaric race loves war for war's sake, as, for example, the Dervishes of the Soudan; but it cannot race like the Japanese, which has just emerged from barbarism yet retains the which has a Dervish love of strife trained and directed by a skill acquired from white teachers in civilization, is a powweaker it will be in the qualities recivilization to enable it to appreciate and bring to bear all that science does to further the destructive arts. There lies the secret of Japan's tremendous power. The nation is near enough to its primitive condition to love war and far enough from it to be able to make war scientifically.

Considering their numbers and the size of the country where they are opnumber of Japanese troops employed erating, the Maul sugar plantation owners are performing as bold a stroke of enterprise in irrigation as the British Government's work in Egypt or that of consolidated American capital chosen for the disembarkation of an in the Great West of the United States. The Maul ditching, which is partly deribed elsewhere, is an illustration of the sort of pluck that has made the of advancement unto which other sugar producing countries are striving to servations at Port Arthur, does not attain. It evinces a spirit that sug-share the belief expressed in London gests anything but lying down and and Peking that the capture of the grouning to relieve the feelings produc

> There is no doubt of the wisdom of visits of heads of departments to outside districts. A Hilo paper records the prospect of the prompt abatement of a certain nuisance in that town, ow ing to the personal observation of Dr. Cooper, president of the Board of Correspondence of subordinates on the particular subject would no doubt have been received with all due respect by the Board of Health, yet be in danger of being smothered on the files with a mass of constantly accommittees and officers.

> With their manifest possession of skill in modern arms, the Japanes show that they are also imbued with the humane spirit that today, among civilized nations, tempers the ferocity of war. A note of pride is discernible in the despatch from Minister Takahira at Washington to Consul Saito at Honotulu, regarding the humanity of the Japanese authorities at Chemulpo in affording hospital shelter and treatment to thirty-four of their stricken

> Hawaiian music, if introduced in the homes and concert halls of the mainland, as suggested in an interview the other day, ought to have some effect in attracting people to the land itself. Whatever may be said justly against having the islands represented by irresponsible hula troupes at expositions, has often been demonstrated that Hawaiian minstrelsy is more popular with the crowd in general at those places than industrial and educational exhibits. The publishing of an abstract of Mr. Marx's contribution to the Hawaiian Annual, on old Hawallan songs, by the New York Sun will probably have aroused a classical interest in the really ancient music of these islands.

> Whatever danger of war there may be between England and France, lies pers the terms of the alliance between ish neutrality as between Japan and Russia up to the point where any other power may take sides with the Czar. In such event Great Britain is bound to become the active ally of Japan. if France, to save the prestige of her yoke-fellow in the dual alliance, enters the Oriental lists, she must reckon with her neighbor across the channel. So must Russia. Under these circumstances the likelihood is that France will keep quiet.

> It was like the Japanese torpedo boats to get too near the Russian batteries. Probably every dark night sees prowling about the entrance to Port Arthur, looking for something to blow up. When the Russian search-lights pick them out they have to run the gauntlet. The loss of three torpedo boats was to have been expected, but the Japanese have plenty more and are building such boats as fast as possible.

> Among the features of the Sunday Advertiser will be the latest war and world news by cable; an interesting article by Col. Fitch on "The Territories and Chinese;" the beginning of an illus-trated series of articles "In War With the Japanese," by the Editor; staff cor-respondence from Hawaii, covering Governor Carter's tour; commercial news, sports, society and the local events of the day.

> There is a chance for the Japanese to repeat the Hobson feat at Port Arthur and effectually bottle up-as Hobon did not-the enemy's ships of war. The entrance to Port Arthur is narrower than that of Santiago harbor and is tortuous. If a big transport, loaded with rocks, would dash in there some night and sink anywhere along the way, the Russian ships would be laid up for the war.

Japan is likely to make a showing efore the world, with its domestic loan for carrying on the war, which, better than avidity of the able-bodied for acemper of the nation.

The chances are good that the Baltfe fleet will never see the Baltic again!

RESPECTING CHINA'S RIGHTS.

Russia's promise to respect the rights of China, while holding a large part of it and using it as Russian soil for wat purposes, does not count for very much, even though the pledge is heralded as a triumph of American diplomacy. Upon this and other related points an English paper has the following:

"If Japan and China together, with the aid of the benevolent neutrality of Great Britain and the United States can check Russia's onward march for twenty years, it will give them time to so reorganize China that we shall hear no more of schemes for her partition. We have said Japan and China together because, while China has determined to remain neutral if Japan and Russia come to blows, her leading men, like Prince Su. Na-Tung, Yuan Shih-Kai, and General Ma, have no idea of main taining a passive neutrality. Prince Su's contention, with which the other big men we have named are understood to agree, is a very sound one, If China is to remain neutral, she must if necessary, enforce her neutrality; and enforcing her neutrality means turning the Russians out of Manchuria. because it is not just to Japan to allow Russia to make use of China's three astern provinces as a base of operations against Japan.

"To this argument Russia can make no valid reply. It is now more than six mouths after the date on which promised to evacuate Manchuria ntirely; and even if China could be persuaded to acknowledge the validity f Russia's pretexts for prolonging her occupation, in time of peace, it is obiously an act unfriendly to Japan to flow Russia to use Chinese territory for the furtherance of her military operations."

THE SITUATION.

The news of the destruction of the Askeld by the Japanese bombardment which followed the naval battle of Sebruary 8, was brought to Japan by the American steamer Pleiades, a vessel which the Russians had been detaining in Port Arthur. It appears that shells so damaged the fine Russian ruiser that, despite efforts to save her, xtending over several days, she sank. Evidently there was no room for the Askold in the dry docks and efforts were

made to patch her up affoat.

It is regrettable that the complete iews probably reported by the Pleiades was not sent here, as the officers of that vessel must have made known the number of ships injured in the naval engagement.

That the demoralization of the Russian naval force was complete appears from various circumstances not wholly related to Japanese claims. Elsewhere in this paper we print an Associated Press dispatch of Feb. 3, under a Port Arthur date line, which lists the Russian fleet, stationed there, as follows:

Battleship Retvizan, 12,700 tons: Battleship Peresviet, 12,412 tons. Battleship Cesarevitch, 12,000 tons. Battleship Orela (or Orel), 13,000 tons. Battleship Sebastopol, 10,960 tons. Battleship Pobleda, 12,674 tons. Battleship Petropavlosk, 10,960 tons. Battleship Poltava, 10,960 tons. Cruiser Fremaschiek Cruiser Smiely.

Cruiser Diana, 6,630 tons. Cruiser Pallada, 6,630 tons. Cruiser Askold, 6,100 tons. Cruiser Variag, 6,500 tons. Cruiser Boyarin, 3,200 tons.

Of the eight battleships four were, according to the first and since repeated accounts of the naval fight, disabled-the Retvizan, Peresviet, Cesarevitch and one other not named. Of seven cruisers the Pallada and Askold were put out of commission. The illstarred Variag is known to have left the fleet and gone to Chemulpo, but whether others dispersed is not reported here. If not, four battleships and four cruisers remain in Port Arthur unwilling to come out and fight. Seeing that no such vessels have been reported elsewhere, and that it was the evident purpose of the Russian thur, it may not be a violent presumption that a fleet fully as powerful as the one Rear Admiral Evans brought to Honolulu on Christmas is skulking timorously behind the Port Arthur forts. What a tale of demoralization that suggests. If we go further and accept the latest Chefoo estimate, namely, that the Russians lost eleven ships in the great fight, then-counting the Variag as one more-the surviving Russlan vessels in Port Arthur number just three, a showing which spells complete disaster to the Czar's sea power in the Far East.

To complicate the naval data in hand comes a dispatch from London in this morning's budget, carrying the rumor of another battle at Port Arthur in which eight Russian vessels were sunk and ten captured. Unless a Russlan fleet from Vladivostok has come to raise the siege-which is most unlikely-the story can win no credence There were but fifteen war vessels at Port Arthur, as we have seen, before the disastrous battle of the 8th. Where could eighteen drop from now? London, it should be remembered, is as full of pro-Japanese invention as Paris is of pro-Russian romancing.

Concerning the report from Naga saki that Japan is now mobilizing her army, a thing done long ago, we may infer that something is going on which the talk of slow preparation is intended to conceal. Coupled with the feint at Pigeon bay-a small cove west of Port Arthur-and the landing or attempted landing near Dalny, we have a report from Alexieff that the Japanese are preparing to land at another place called Tsinjenda. It all tends to show that the army, instead of mobilizing, is moving, and that something decisive from it will be heard soon. Possibly the blizzard, which has raged for three Possibly days in the Gulf of Pechili, has delayed the plans of invasion.

Several days ago a Copenhagen dispatch said that Russia had chartered eighteen merchant steamers. The probability is that these are to be used as colliers and store and repair ships for the Baltic fleet on its 15,000 mile age to the Gulf of Pechili.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

Henry Dickenson of Lahaina has

een visiting the Honolulu schools by

invitation of the Board of Education.

The Sierra is due from the Colonies

on Tuesday morning, and the Ventura

from San Francisco on Wednesday

The Gaelic will probably carry away

the first of the Japanese reserves who

have been called from Hawaii to Japan

Joshua D. Tucker, keeper of the

Masonic Temple, intends leaving in

July for a vacation on the Coast. His

eldest daughter has finished her high

school course in San Francisco and will

Col. Thomas Fitch is likely to return

to Honolulu soon to resume practice.

Mrs. Fitch finds the Southern Califor-

Dr. Cooper and Jared G. Smith were

left at Kailua, as the Mauna Loa would

not risk sending a boat ashore there on account of the high sea and thick

weather. They may have caught the

Rodrigues, a driver for Day's grocery,

was shot in the temple with a bullet

Wayson extracted the bullet, which had

It is said that Home Rulers will

observe today the birthday anniver-

sary of R. W. Wilcox, and will march

at 4 o'clock to his grave to decorate

In all probability, unless instructions

are received from the Governor in the

meantime to the contrary, Attorney

General Lorrin Andrews will leave in

the Sierra on Tuesday for Washing

ton, to argue the cause of the Terri-

tory in the fishery cases before the

Private Secretary F. D. Creedon,

who returned on Saturday from the

Governor's tour of Hawaii, talks en-

thusiastically of the scenery and the

Federal Supreme Court,

from an air gun carelessly handled by

a fireman at the Palama station

come near putting out an eye.

Kinau, to arrive this forenoon, by

nia climate much less beneficial to her

health than that of the tropics.

to serve in the army and navy.

morning.

enter Berkeley.

traveling overland.

the same.

Kona.

Saturday.

auction yesterday.

Yokohama on the 12th Inst.

consider his decision.

was deemed advisable.

go into the cultivation himself.

liquor distilled without license.

ecurring disappointments.

very year.

Bulletin.

letin specials.

on schedule time.

For years this paper has urged the

x-Queen to drop her quest of a for-

tune from Congress, but misled by

laim agents and jollied along by in-

dividual Senators and Members who

ought to have been in better business,

the venerable lady has made annual

journeys to Washington, only to meet

for perhaps the fifth or sixth time her

bill has failed to pass. It is perfectly

just claim without votes behind it

rely gets much notice from Congress,

that the Queen's claim, about the jus-

has no votes behind it, cannot possibly pass. Liliuokalani will never get a

nickel from Congress if she lives to be

hundred and presents her demand

The evening cable service does now

and ever has carried more interesting

and important news in a day than the

For further particulars see fake Bul-

Local naval experts say that it will

take two months, under ordinary cir-

cumstances, for the Baltic fleet to reach

Port Arthur. But there is no assurance

that the circumstances will be ordinary. It would not be like the Japanese to let

the enemy's ships sail from Aden to

Port Arthur undisturbed. In the nar-

row seas between the Strait of Malac-

ca and Formosa are fine opportunities

to use a flotilla of torpedo destroyers

kept in motion by coal supplied from

colliers hidden along the way. An ad-

venture of that sort would suit the Jap-anese exactly and as the Baltic fleet is

probably bringing no torpedo boats

It is useless for an American or

been employed there for many years.

morning paper receives in a week,-

tice of which opinions differ, and which

clear to any one who knows how eve

Is a discharge from the mucous membrane of the nose, throat, Many houses were unropfed at the stomach, bowels, etc., when kept in Leper Settlement by a gale the early part of the week. a state of inflammation by an im-Frank D. Creedon, the Governor's pure condition of the blood and a private secretary, returned from Hawall in the Mauna Loa. want of tone in the system.

Soothe the inflamed membrane, strengthen the weakened system, and the discharge will stop - to do this purify the blood.

Catarrh

"I was troubled with catarrh for years and tried various remedies but found nothing that would cure me. I then resolved to try Hood's Sarsaparilla and took four bottles which entirely cured me. I have never been troubled with catarrh since. As a blood purifier I can find nothing else equal to Hood's Sarsaparilla." WILLIAM SHERMAN, 1030 6th St., Milwaukee, Wis.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures catarrh radically and perma-

nently - removes its cause and overcomes all its effects. Accept no substitute.

PHYSICIAN.

DR. MILAN SOULE-Office removed to 121 Geary street, Residence, Palace Hotel, San Francisco, Cal.

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A. SCHAEFER & CO.-Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolu-lu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOKE.—(Robert Lewers, F. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke.)—importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Ma-chinery of every descrition made to order.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, February 15, 1904.

raspberries along the Volcano road. He believes, from what he saw and NAME OF STOCK. Capital. Val. Bid. Ask heard, that the banana industry on the big island has a great future. Mr. Creedon thinks the Governor and par-MERCANTILE. ty had the roughest part of their trip C. Brewer & Co. - \$1,000,000 100 ahead of them in going overland into SUGAR.
 Ewa
 5,000,000

 Haw Agricultural
 1,200,

 Haw Com. & Sugar Co
 2,312,750

 Hawaiian Sugar Co
 2,000,000

 Honomu
 750,000

 Honokas
 2,000,000

 Haiku
 500,000

 Kabuku
 500,000

 Kinahuu
 2,00,000

 Kinahuu
 2,00,000

 Kinahuu
 2,00,000
 The Oceanic liner Ventura is expect-181 103 ed to arrive from San Francisco next 20 100 100 100 100 100 100 20 20 100 50 100 100 100 No bids were offered for the government tug Eleu when she was put for Kipahulu ... 180,000
Koloa ... 180,000
McBryde Sug Co., Ltd. 3,500,000
Oahu Sugar Co. ... 3,600,000
Onomea ... 1,000 000
Ookala ... 500,000
Olaa Sugar Co., Ltd. 5,000,000
Olowalu ... 150 000 Consul Saito received a cablegram Kipahulu saying the America Maru arrived at 2214 Briefs in the Davis disbarment case are to be filed in the Federal Court by 6 70 Thursday and then Judge Dole will Paauhau SugPlan.Co. 5,000,000 750,000 750,000 750,000 2,750,010 4,500,000 700,000 252,000 A meeting of the coffee growers to 18714 form a Territorial organization was called for yesterday afternoon at the Alexander Young Hotel, but so many were detained at home throughout the Islands by the past wee' 's storms that STEAMSHIP . OS. a postponement until further notice Wilder S. S. Co.: Inter-Island S. S. Co.: 500,000 100 600,000 100 1.5,13234 A. Louisson, who is in town, speaks MISCELLANEOUS. hopefully of the tobacco experiments Taw. Electric Co. 500,000 (100 95 100 being conducted on his coffee lands by H R 1. & L. Co., Pd H R 7. & L. Co., C M t. al Tel, Co. O. R. & L. Co. Hilo K. R. Co. 1,000,000 8236 100 10 100 20 Director Jared G. Smith of the Federal 150,000 4,000,000 1, 10,000 Experiment Station. If It be demonstrated that prime tobaccos can be raised there, Mr. Louisson says he will Haw, Gov't., 5 p. c... Haw, Ter., 4 p. c. (Fire Claims... Hilo R. R. Co., 6 p. c... Hon, R. T. & L. Co., 98 101 The late Judge Lstee's decision condemning the schooner Kawailani, because her native captain took okolehao as freight, has been sustained by th 6 p. c. Ewa Plant, 6 p c... O R. & L. Co.. Oabu Plant, 6 p. c... Olas Plant, 6 p. c... Waialus Ag. Co., 6 p. c. Kahuku 6 p. c. Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals at San Francisco. Hong Quon and L. Apana are owners of the vessel, which they forfelt under the strict law of the United States against the carrying of Pioneer Mill Co. 6 p c.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

By the Government Survey, Published

		BAHON.		THERM.		★ T=2 C(>=1)	ity			
Day	Feb.	94 m.	Sp m.	Min	Max	Rainfall 9 a. m.	Humidity	Clouds	Wind	Force
SMTWTF	8 7 8 10 11 12	29.53	29.87	65 64 67 65 65	76 71 78 76 76 77	01 6 22 1 3 -40 2 30 7 51	95 93 91 90	8-10	8E 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	STOTAGA

* 10-4-10. ** SSE-ESE. Barometer corrected to 32 F. and sea level, and for standard gravity of Lat.
45. This correction is—06 for Honolulu.

TITLES STIN AND MOON

		LIDE	100	SUA	AN		.00		
Days .	Feb.	High Tide	Ht of Tide	High Tide Small.	Large.	Low Title Small.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises
M	8 9	p.m. 10.40 11.44	Ft 1.2 1.5	8 m. 8.35 9.18	p.m. #. 5 4.00	8.55 5.40	6.24	5. 5 5.30	Rise 12.10 1.15
w	10	a, m.		11.0. 1.m	5.00	6.57	6.23	5.76	2.00
F B	1 12 13		1.7 1.7 1.8	12.14 1.2 2.03	5.18 8.48 7.3	7.54 8.82 9.00	6.83 6.82 6.8z	5.54 5.5 5.47	7.10 3.47 4.33
ß M	14 15	2.85	1.8	2 45 8.25	P. 16 8.04	9.80	6.31	5.58	5.16

New moon on the 16th at 0:33 a. m. Times of the tide are taken from the United States Coast and Geodetic Sur-

vey tables. The tides at Kahulul and Hilo occur sbout one hour earlier than at Honoulu.

along, the big ships would be in great peril. Some of them would never see Hawatian standard time is 10 hours the Far East; none would get there io minutes slower than Greenwich time, being that of t , meridian of 157 degrees 20 minutes. The time whistle blows at 1:30 p. m., which is the same as Greenwich, 0 hours 0 minutes. Sun European to seek service in the Japanese Army or Navy. No foreigners have and moon are for local time for the whole group.

WONDERFUL VOYAGES

Continued from page 3.)

clipper Northern Light, at Boston, May 29th, 1853, 76 days 8 hours. Contest at New York, May 31, 1854, 79 days, 12 hours followed by the Comet again May 7, 1854, 53 days 18 hours. Flying Dutchman May 8, 85 days and subsequently the Bald Eagle 78 days. "Sovereign", however, did such remarkable sailing on part of the voyage as to war-ant Lieut, Maury makher run the subject matter of an official report to the Secretary of the Navy. In this was noted, that from March 9 to 31, 22 days. 48 degrees South, in the Pacific, to 35 degrees South, in the Atlantic the ship made 29 degrees of latitude and 126 degrees of longitude, in all 5391 knots or 6245 statute miles, one-fourth the distance round the world and a daily average of 245 knots. During 11 of these days consecutively her daily average was -945 miles and during 4 consecutive days 398 3-4 miles. Best day 427.61 miles. Best speed 18 knots, equivalent to 21 miles. Her log showed a distance run for the whole voyage of 18,100 statute miles, daily average 220.7 miles or 9 miles per hour for a distance equal to more than two-thirds days of that required to encircle the earth, and all this done by a vessel under canvas only, with fore-topmast disabled and jury topgallant, beside being short handed. She had eclipsed everything of record in the history of both sail and steam vessels, in her best day's run, neither the Collins nor Cunard's crack steamers having thus far then a fizzing that would end in a hunmade over 330 miles in 32 hours. It is interesting, however, to note that the ble trip to San Francisco, was 427.5 miles or very close to that of the 'Sovereign" and that both of these ships subsequently beat their maiden

While in New York Interested parties tried to arrange for a trip to San Francisco for \$20,000 between the Sovereign the Young America, and this would probably have been consummated had not the low state of California | Smith street where it is not well lighted freights caused the owners of the first | -at least was not at 12:30 this mornnamed ship to have previously put her up to load for Europe. Thus the public in their holiday caps and streaming lost the opportunity of witnessing a queues moving rapidly from point to very exciting contest between two of point amidst the sulphurous vapors to the fastest clippers.

The Sovereign left New York for Liverpool June 18th, and again "best on record" was claimed, though in error this time. Her run from anchorage to anchorage was fourteen days and seven hours and though possibly the best work on that route done by a clipper ship, had been surpassed by several of the packets which had the advantage in that field. Still it was a fine trip. especially the ending. for from the Grand Banks to Cape Clear, a distance of 1668 miles, she was 135 hours or 296 miles per day-12.73 knots per hour. Best day 344 knots. It was stated in Liverpool that her average speed per day for the whole time she had been at ea since launched,-228 days-was 180

On the berth at Liverpool for Melbourne, she filled up rapidly under the noses of the whole fleet of British vessels awaiting employment. It is said that she undertook to beat the crack steamship "Great Britain" down, or refund a portion of the freight money. However, this may be, her competitors were nettled and the newest and fastest English clipper "Gauntlet" was put on there is such in Chinese notation. the run, especially to beat the Ameri-The departure of the Gauntlet. following the Sovereign, excited great music either together or separately. interest and the captain was promised all sorts of awards if he won the race. The results were-Great Britain, sixtytwelve days, 2375. Was thirty-one days species of entertainment. to the line and in fact had light winds. Chinese New Year seems to have bourne about January 25, 1854, arriving times, in London in eighty-four days. Went the berth for Australia again, and reached Sydney, October 23, eighty-four days. During the early part of this voyage, she promised to surpass all previous performances. On the fortieth day out, she was off the Cape and but for a succession of easterly gales would have made the passage in an unprecedented short time. Her best day's run was 410 knots or about 475 miles and log shows occasional bursts of speed as high as twenty-two knots. On September 8th, a sudden storm carried away all three topmasts with every thing attached, but in six days she was again on her way under jury rig.

Particulars of the subsequent career of this vessel would be of interest but, unfortunately, details are lacking beyoud the fact that she went into, and continued mainly in, the trade between China and England. On August 6, 1850, she went aground on the Pyramid Shoal, Straits of Malacca, but a threemasted schooner sent to her aid from Singapore was the means of hauling her Through some disaffection of the crew, however, the ship did not get under weigh soon enough and a squall struck her, driving her on shore again. She filled and proved a total loss, although the bulk of the cargo is said to have been saved, though damaged. Thus ended the existence of one of the most popular of the American clipper fleet and in all likelihood, we ne'er see her like again.

She had been built by Donald Mac-East Boston, in June, 1852, on a speculation and sold for \$150,000. Dimensions, length of keel, 245 feet; of deck, 258 feet; over all, 268 feet. Extreme breadth of beam, forty-four and onehalf feet; depth of hold, twenty;three and one-half feet; 2421 tons, old measurement, very sharp, with a long clean run and altogether finely proportioned and very strongly constructed; foremast, forty-one inches diameter, and eighty-nine and three-quarters feet long, including sixteen feet head: foreyard, twenty-two inches diameter, eigh-

AROUND THE HORN KONOHI IS HAWAII'S LET LOOSE

Chinese New Year Had An Article in Thrum's Midnight

1:11.

Sharp 12 o'clock midnight was anounced by the shrill note of the City Mill's whistle. It did not seem to have enough steam for a full tone until a minute or so had elapsed. Yet it set pandemonium of sound loose all over Chinatown, which means in this case every part of the city where a Chinese store or laundry is situated. Ultimately the heralding whistle of Konobi poomed out its deep bass monotone, but loud as it was the note became dim amidst the crash of Oriental pyrotechnles

Looking along the principal streets of the Chinese quarter scarcely anything of festive aspect could be discerned but the huge oval lanterns in their brilliant variegations of broadly laid on paint. Otherwise for quite a while no fire-not even the sputter of a firecrack-

er. Dull flashes of light from the rear of stores in quick rotation smote rain-dulled sky, accompanied by the flerce detonations of heavily primed bombs. A fusillade of crackers was adthe time spattering the welkin with In order, therefore, to preserve the noise. Deep in side alleys could be seen the moving glow of a punk stick, and warriors, kings and statesmen the dred crackers rattling off their mimic musketry. Store boys would cautious ly open the front doors and neer up and down the street as if to see if the other fronts were going to ope 1 fire. At last every here and there side

walks and awnings burst out in splash With the es of flame and smoke. dimly lighted interiors and the clouds of thick powder smoke arising past the windows, the semblance was that of stubbornly fought fires in many buildings at once. Upon the sidewarks of -the lithe forms of Cainese youth light the fuses appeared like demons in

a multiplied presentation of Faust.
All this time the streets were become ing increasingly thronged. While the Chinese were keeping to their stations, there were stragglers of them in two and threes and squads. Most of the peripatetic crowd, however, was made up of white and native people of whom at least a third were women. These sight-seers dodged into places where Konohi hospitality was dispensed, and as a rule did not tarry long in any place

handsome clubhouse of the Quong On Society in Smith street appeared to be the favorite of visitors It was brilliantly illuminated and a steady discharge of fireworks, great and small, was maintained from its second and third balconies. The parlor on the third floor was the receiving place. Here tables were set out with wines, cigars and sweetmeats, which were cordially offered to all-comers Upon the balcony fronting the apartment a full orchestra was stationed which recognized no intermission-no even a half rest in the performance, in was din inexpressible in written description, taking the fireworks and the

There was another fine display of Oriental entertainment at a resort or the corner of Hotel and Smith streets five days; Sovereign, seventy days; It had a welcoming beacon that could Gauntlet, seventy-nine days. On leaving Liverpool, the Sovereign drew of a string of colored lights upon a flagtwenty-three feet ten inches, being staff. The joss houses were in resplendloaded as deeply as a sand barge. She ent array of light also, while contribut ran 1275 knots in four days and in ing their full share to the auricular

the greater part of the passage,—not had as su cessful an initial impulse one squall being mentioned and the this time as it ever had before in Homain skysail not being started for six- nolulu, notwithstanding the share that ty-two days. Returning she left Mel- nationality doubtless has in hard

As usual the police authorities indulge the Chinese wit' immunity, to a certain extent, from the regulations pertaining to explosives. It is said, also, that during the season there is not so much liability of the raiding of quiet games of dominoes and such diversions of chance dear to the hearts of subjects of the Celestial Empire.

It was expected that further along In the morning there would be processions in the van of which monster dragons, with blazing candles in the eyes and flery spitting of the mouths would be led.

The usual noontime receptions will be held, probably by both the United Chinese Society and Consul Tso Fan.

VERY LIKE HIS DAD.

M. Crepaud-Ah! So zis ees your lee tle son? He look to be similaire to you."
Popley—"Yes, he's very much like

M. Crepaud-Ah! How do you call "A cheep of ze old blockhead," ees eet not?"-Philadelphia Press.

Do you know what ladies say? That the Globe Bakery's bread is the best Try our famous bread.

ВИВИНЕНТИВИЕНТИВИТЕНТИВИТЕНТИВИТЕНТИВ feet long; mainmast, forty-two inches in diameter, and ninety-two and three-quarters feet long; main yard twenty-four inches in diameter, and ninety feet long; carried main skysail On her first trip to San Francisco she carried 2950 tons of cargo, and one year's stores and her freight and pas-senger list is said to have footed up \$98,273.82. Her crew was reported com-posed of 103 men and boys, there being eighty able bodied seamen aboard, though subsequently their hands were reduced to some forty-five or fifty, when she was considered shorthanded. received \$30,000 for her trip from Honolulu to New York and is said to have obtained seven pounds sterling per ton, on her first voyage to Australia

OLD SONGS

Annual Does Forced Duty Abroad.

The following Honolulu letter appears in the New York Sun of Sunday January 24. While its matter is pirated from Thrum's Hawalian Annual the correspondent incidentally gives credit to the author of the article in that publication, air. Marx, who is an enthusiastic member of the Honolulu Symphony Club. Such publicity as the New York Sun gives ought to greatly enhance outside interest in Hawalian music. This is the letter:

HONOLULU, Jan. 5,-The last of the old Hawaiian mele chanters will soon have passed away and the phonograph is now being used to record the songs they are still able to sing of ancient Hawail. For the mele chanters are the

historians of Hawaii. There are still one or two living at the Lunalilo Home in Honolulu, but they are becoming so old and feeble that dependence can no longer be placed upon their ability to transmit their songs to the Hawaiian of today, knowledge of the deeds of Hawali's method of transferring the songs to the phonograph record has been adopted and the records have been placed in the Bishop Museum, the resting place of Polynesian antiquities.

The Hawaiian mele is similar to the Greek epic. The early Hawalians could neither read nor write until the missionaries taucht them how, but the ancient history of the islands was not allowed to perish because of that lack of knowledge.

The mele is a record of early deeds of valor, of historic events of centuries ago. The brave deeds of the Kamehamehas are recorded in the chants of the mele singers. The knowledge of these deeds was handed down from one generation to another by means of the mele,

It was at once a song and a poem, Written by some poet of early days, the mele of Kamehameha the Great was handed down, word for word, until today it is preserved on the phonographic record invented in the twentieth century.

Each great family or chief had its own mele. Besides reciting the deeds of valor of the head of the house, it is made to include the genealogy of the family down to the present date. Those who assert that royal blood

flows in their veins seek to prove their princely ancestry by means of their family mele. Some of these, it is hinted, are spurious, and it is true that only a few of the old mele singers are still living. It was no small job thus to keep

intact the record of the events of long ago. The old meles were hundreds and sometimes thousands of lines in length, and required hours and sometimes days in the chanting. Even if some modern Hawalian were

willing to spend days in memorizing a mele, he would still find the task impossible in all likelihood, because

THE TRUTH ALWAYS. "When you are in doubt tell the truth." It was an experi-

enced old diplomat who said this

to a beginner n the work. It

may pass in some things, but

not in business. Fraud and de-

It was an experi-

ception are often profitable so long as concealed; yet detection is certain sooner or later; then comes the smash-up and the punishment. The best and safest way is to tell the truth all the time. Thus you make friends that stick by you, and a reputa-tion that is always worth twenty shillings to the pound everywhere your goods are offered for We are able modestly to sale. affirm, that it is on this basis that the world-wide popularity of WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION rests. The people have discovered that this medicine is exactly what it is said to be, and that it does what we have always declared it will do. Its nature also has been frankly made known. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypo-phosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. A combination of supreme excellence and medicinal merit. Nothing has been so successful in Anemia, Scrofula, Bronchitis, Influenza, Loss of Flesh and Wasting Diseases, Weakness and Low Nervous Tone, and all complaints caused by Impure Blood. Dr. Austin D. Irvine, of Canada, says: "I have used it in cases where cod liver oil was indicated but could not be taken by the patient, and the results following were very gratifying." It cannot deceive or disappoint you, is effective from the first dose and comes to the rescue of those who have received no benefit from any other treatment, It represents the dawn of progress. Sold by all chemists everywhere.

there are few full-blooded Hawalians with a perfect knowledge of the native language, or sufficient education to repeat the meles. In the phonographic records made there are some imperfections, caused by the habit of the chanters in stopping to clear their throats, something made necessary by the length of the songs they song.

The mele is chanted in a monotone, often accompanied by the beating of the drum, and at luaus (native feasts) it is still the custom to have the chanters, either men or women, pres-ent and to entertain the guests with their chants of the brave deeds of the chiefs of long ago.

In a paper written by B. L. Marx. a local musician, who has been making a study of the mele, he gives the results of some experiments made by

"My method," he said, "was to place the violin under my chin, then place the rubber tubes connecting with the phonograph to my ears, and attempt to catch the musical notation on the fingerboard of the violin. The rapid changes in tempo from 4-4 to 2-4 back again were bewildering, and I was obliged to go over the same record time and again before I succeeded in gaining a very clear impression.

"The prolonged note used was, according to my violin, B flat below the staff, with an occasional quaver of the voice, producing an interval not in accordance with our recognized division, somewhere between C and D flat.

"The Hawailan mele was accompanied by a droning chant on almost a monotone. The music which accompanied it is found to have been rather a regulated declamation than a song. With the ancient Hawalian music was used as an accompaniment, and never alone.'

A comparison is made between the Hawailan mele and the Greek epic, to the advantage of the former, according to Mr. Marx. He says that the Hawallans had no such advantages as the Greeks in coming into contact with older civilizations, and the fact that they were able to evolve a musical system of their own and to compose poetry of such merit shows the inherent genius of the race.

Curtis J. Lyons has made a translation of one of the ancient Hawaiian meles, written by David Malo, the old native poet. This is entitled a "Lamentation for Kaahumanu," who was a queen, and a portion of it is given, to show the style of the ancient mele

Ceasing from storm, the sea grows calm and glassy. Like a puff of wind flitting over it, so her spirit glides away to the far regions beyond Kahi-

She flies, averting her eyes; she fades away in the wild mists of the northland-the deep, dark, mysterious

She has gone from us to the courts of Kane, treading royally the red, streaked path of the rosy dawn, the misty, broken road to Kanaloa. An ebbing tide flows out, laden with

departing wealth. The chief is turning away, sinking to sleep, drifting away. She fled at the first gleam of the dawn, at the faint ending of the cut-off night. Then

was her departure. O cur beloved one! Our departed one! Our bemoaned one! The heart beats tumultuously: it

throbs within us; it strains us; it breaks the wall around it. Oh, the pain, the breaking up, the rushing of tears, the falling of the

flowers scattered of grief. We are borne away, carried away; the very depths of us are torn from us by this passionate grief.

Our true liege lady was she, and I grieve. Love as to a sister is mine, yet not to a sister. Yea, a sister, chosen and separate in the Lord, born of the Holy Spirit of the one Father of us all. Thus, thus I feel that she is mine to sorrow for. The precious name, sister, is indeed ours (to use) by dear inheritance. Alas, my sister! of the voice (conversation). O. my beloved! My beloved! O centre of thought? O centre of thought!

The voice is the staff that love leans upon. With the voice we seek common treasure together, sweet converse together, Gone-gone-gone!

O lady seeking shelter from the Waahila rain of Kona, the cutting rain, with the wind beating against house gables! O lady companion on the hot, sun-beaten plains of Pahoa! O lady beloved in the cold rain of Nu-We flee together; there is nothing; all is in vain-empty, forsaken! Confusion all tangled together; there is no more love, no more good; it is an enemy that is now with us. Alas! The spirit of the shadowy presence, the spirit body is gone. The many-shadowed, the glorified, the transfigured body is beyond, new featured. eavenly formed companion of angels. She rests in the rich light of heaven: she moves triumphant. She sings praise-psalms of joy in the paradise of glory, in the everlasting daytime of the Lord. He is our Lord, the ever-

lasting Lord. He indeed, in truth. Such are the thoughts that burn within me, they burn and go out from Thus I pour out my soul, my

A request has been received from the Library of Congress for some of the Hawaiian music and copies Hawalian songs, and as many of the meles as can be obtained will be sent

to Washington. The natives say that what are sung now as Hawaiian songs are not really such, but simply modern, thinly veiled adaptations of melodies brought here by foreigners. It is asserted that only the meles represent the Hawai ian music as it really is, and the songs now current here as native melodies are simply airs, with no guarantee of genuineness.

The natives are very musical and the songs are quaint and melodious, with a sing-song movement much superior to the recently created topical

Russia's torpedo boats have evidently run up some river and tied to a tree.

It is a fight between a whale and

MATSUMOTO SENTENCED

Is Fined \$250 for Assault With Weapon.

dangerous weapon, which went over on Thursday on account of the detention of defendant's attorney by storm, was concluded before Judge Robinson yesterday morning. A verdict of guilty was returned and the court fined Matsumoto \$250.

DIRECTED ACQUITTAL.

Hamoa was next put on trial for ascivious behavior and acquitted by lirection of the court.

Trials set for today are of Kondo, assault with a dangerous weapon, and Joseph Finn, assault with intent to commit murder.
CIVIL CALENDAR.

Judge De Bolt yesterday partly heard the assumpsit case of Allan W. T. Bottomley, trustee, vs. J. P. Rodrigues, jury being waived. It is a claim for rent, originally made by Washington pio equ un eaois u jo "oo ennuument Masonic building. The defense is complete payment. E. M. Watson appeared for plaintiff; Henry Hogan and W. L. Stanley for defendant. The trial

will be resumed this morning.

Defendant's motion for a new trial in the case of Wong Yup vs. Wong Kwai was overruled by Judge De Bolt. Capital Building Co. vs. Henry Waterhouse & Co. goes on its twelfth day of trial before Judge Gear this morn-

Judge De Boit vesterday further exused his jury until Tuesday of next

IN EQUITY.

Judge Robinson approved the report of William Blaisdell, commissioner to sell property under a decree in the suit of Kapiolani Estate, Ltd. and Allen & Robinson, Ltd., vs. R. William Holt and George H. Holt. After two postponements of the sale, the defendants paid him \$5646.74 which covered the debts and all expenses. Receipts were filed with the petition for approval of the doings of the commissioner,

In the partition suit of L. Ahlo vs. Lohia and others, defendant D. Naotwi makes answer in which he denies number of allegations in the bill, while consenting to a partition.

Plaintiffs in the partition suit of Le-Chu and C. K. Ai vs. Isaac Noar by their attorneys, J. Alfred Magoon and Lightfoot, move for permission to file a supplemental bill,

Judge Robinson dealed the motion

plaintiff in the suit of Kallua against the James Campbell heirs and others, for an order to make the de murrer of defendants more definite and certain.

APPEALS.

On a motion for execution to issue in Gear, Lansing & Co., vs. John D. Holt, Jr., C. W. Ashford presented a bill of exceptions for defendant. Thayer objected to the bill but wished time to examine it. Judge De Bolt continued the matter till this morning. W. Austin Whiting and Thomas F. Clemons, attorneys for plaintiff, have filed exceptions to Judge De Bolt's charge to the jury in the suit of Ka-The precious makee vs. J. H. Schnack, Harry Juen and William Savidge.

Plaintiff appeals from the amended My beloved sharer in the sweet labor decree in the partition suit of Kaplo lani Estate, Ltd., vs. Ruel Kinney and P. Helemano.

PROBATE MATTERS.

Judge De Bolt appointed Moses Elama as trustee for Mary Ann Kaluna a minor, for the purpose of withdraw ing certain deposits from Bishop & Co's savings bank and delivering the money to the minor.

Judge Robinson appointed Mrs. Mary Kahalepuna guardian of her two minor children under bonds respectively of \$60 and \$90.

DIVORCE.

In the divorce case of Kelekia Hook Sang vs. Hook Sang, Judge De Bolt ordered that the libeliee pay the libellant \$5 a week alimony pending the sult, also costs of court and a fee of \$50 to the wife's attorney. Frank Andrade appeared for libellant.

Judge De Bolt granted Annie Cox fifteen days additional time in which to answer or otherwise plead to the libel in divorce brought by her husband, Andrew Cox.

ANDREWS LEAVES FOR WASHINGTON

The Attorney General yesterday completed arrangements to leave for Washington today in the steamer Sierra. He expects to be absent for about a month. Affairs of his department will be conducted until h turns by Deputy Attorney General Peters.

Mr. Andrews expects that the fishery cases of the Territory will be heard by the Federal Supreme Court early in March. The term of that tribunal will open on Tuesday of next week. As previously at divers times shown in the Advertiser, the fishery cases depending on those taken to Washington involve a great deal of money to the Territory.

Wife-"There was a man around today selling big brass burgiar alarm bells to put on the front door of the house, so I ordered one," Husband—
"What! You know we haven't anything worth stealing." Wife—"I know,
but it will make the neighbors think
we have."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Fresh Vegetable Seeds

5ct. Packages

Just Received

Complete

Assortment

Hollister Drug Co.

FORT STREET.

HENDRY HAS **GOT ADACHI**

Will Fetch His Prisoner Home in Steamer Siberia.

E. R. Hendry, United States Marshal, s not a prisoner of war in Russian ship or fortress. He has been heart from in Teklo, the capital of Japas with the man he went after his pris

"Have Adachi in charge and will return on first boat." This is the cable-gram District Attorney R. W. Breckons eccived from Marshal Hendry yester The electrical needle only spelled out "K-i-r-k" besides date, address and signature, but it said everything giver above, according to a code made up between the two officials before the Mar hall salled for Yokohama.

Whether Marshal Hendry found Adachi in Yokohama, or at the address is that city cabled to him by Mr. Breekons, is not known and is "irrelevent immaterial, inconsequential and true sponsive to any particular interest of the public?—to paraphrase a familiar plending in court. Adachi is in custodr. That was the object of the Marshall rip across the Pacific, to be completed then Adachi is landed in Honolum and laced within the jurisdiction of Judge Dole. Likely enough Mandail Hendry's visit to Tokio with his prisoner w quired for facilitating the final extra di-

It is expected that the Marshal will arrive with Adachi in the steamer Siberia due here on March 5. While he is being brought back here under a charge of perjury, he may be offered as a witness in criminal cases against thers. Judge Dole has already on the bench expressed a doubt whether us der the circumstances Adachi could be thus made a witness. There is a difference of legal opinion on the question which the opportunity if given will see thrashed out.

tion formalities.

Editor-in-chief (to office boy)-- 'Bernie, where are the theater tickets E sent you after?" Bennie-'I forgon 'em." City editor-"Bennie, where'that paste I sent you for?" Bennie"I forgot it." Sporting editor-"Bennie, what was Jack Glasscock's battin' average in 1888?" Bennie (promptly)-"Three hundred and eighty-six."-



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PERIAL LIME

HAWKIIAN UNGELLE, TOLODILL, LEDITORIES 19 1904

Hawaiian Agricultural stock has experienced the greatest drop in the shortest period of time of any stock on the market. On July 28, 1903, twenty-six shares of the stock were sold at \$215 per share. When the capitalization of the plantation was increased, fractional shares were put on the market and sold for about Interesting History of a Man Who Has \$218. Yesterday morning ten shares were sold at par-\$100-a drop of \$115

The fall of this stock unquestionably grows out of the grossly exaggerated tales of damage by the leaf hopper. The leaf hopper has undoubtedly hurt the cane, but not to an extent to warrant such a change in values as above indicated. It will be remembered that last year similar statements were made concerning the leaf hopper in Hamakua and North Hilo, it being stated that there would be practically no crop, whereas ultimate results have shown that these statements were misleading, the crop for last year having been larger than the average. This year will be an average crop.

The truth of the matter is that the visual effects of leaf hopper in a field are not at all in accordance with the actual harm done to the cane.

Ewa plantation shares are quoted about the same as last week-18 1-2 and 19 offered.

HAWAIIAN COMMERCIAL HOLDS STRONG.

Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Company seems to be strong at the prevailing prices-44 1-2. Of all the Hawaiian stocks on the San Francisco board, Sheridan's ride, he had been captured Hawaiian Commercial seems to hold its own and is probably stronger than before. The feeling seems to be that the company will have an excellent report which, when circulated, is likely to benefit the stock.

Two hundred shares of Hawaiian sugar changed hands during the week at 20, par. McBryde is sought after at two by insiders. Onomea is another stock that has dropped considerably. Sales on December 16 show the quotations to be death was the direct result of his war 30. The highest price bid yesterday was 22 1-2. This is brought about by the reduction of dividends from 24 to 12 per cent. Mutual Telephone has declared this month a dividend of two per cent.

RAPID TRANSIT BONDS BEST ON MARKET. The Rapid Transit & Land Company bonds are the best islands bonds on

During the week Haistead & Co. purchased \$15,000 Rapid Transit bonds at

price about 105 and interest. These bonds could not be had in Honolulu or in San Francisco and their agents got them in the East.

There is a little demand for Oahu Railway bonds at about 105 1-2. PIONEER MILL STOCK DEALS.

A large block of Pioneer Mill bonds have changed hands the last few days

It is understood that the increased issue of Pioneer bonds of \$1,250,000, is nearly all placed today and in the hands of investors. Purchasers in the future must depend on small blocks coming from those now holding them. Nine thousand of these were sold on Friday at par.

HOME RULERS ARE COMING OVER TO THE GOVERNOR

HILO, Feb. 8.—The Governor's party left Hilo this morning for Kalapana the other Home Rule stronghold. Saturday in Hilo was given over to the natives, and some of them promised

to be good in the future and support the policies of Governor Carter.

In the afternoon the party enjoyed a luau at the home of Senator John T.

Brown. Prominent Home Rulers attended the luau, including Representative Kealohawe. A fine feast was served, the house and table being artistically dec-

orated for the occasion. After the feasting Governor Carter made a brief address and he was followed by Secretary Atkinson and others. Representative Kealohawe made an impassioned address in which he said that he was a Home Ruler but that he intended to follow Governor Carter in the future. He said he intended to stay by Carter all the rest of the trip and would accompany him to Honolulu, telling the natives along the way, that he was the right sort of a to stay with.

In the evening Governor Carter and Secretary Atkinson addressed a mass troversial attitude, he yesterday gave man to stay with.

meeting of Hawaiians at Haili church. The Governor's address was heartily applauded; he said that he was the friend of the natives and was always willing to listen to their requests. "Some of the people don't understand the government," some of them think that it is a cow to be milked dry of rich cream, some people believe it is like a horse to be ridden by all, while still others think that it is a football to be kicked about as they like. The government is ed up for settlement. Now, of that 14,only the people though, you are all a part of it and you control the government." The Governor spoke of the necessity of a change in the method of appropriations and said that legislatures should not appropriate more funds than the mainder a considerable amount is in

They had been in the habit in the past of telling their gulches. When the gulches are taken amount of the income. constituents of the wonders which they had accomplished in Honolulu in securing out, the bulk of appropriations, when they knew that sufficient money had not been provided to of very dry land. The Governor also spoke of the necessity wishes of the people. of electing a Legislature which would work in harmony with the executive and Secretary Atkinson spoke in the same strain.

A portion of R—the eastern part beginning to the following spoke of the necessity low the Koolau mountains—is about 300 or 1000 acres having much the same

As soon as the Governor had concluded there was a chorus of inquiries in regard to the County Act. Governor Carter stated that he did all that he could settlement. That portion is besides alto satisfy the wishes of the people, and had cabled to the delegate to have ready tied up, being under lease for He made a lengthy explanation of his work in connection with the County Act, which seemed to satisfy the Hawaiians present,

A petition was presented on behalf of the natives for the parceling out of the Waiakea lands now under lease to the sugar plantation, but which the latter is willing to surrender if a title in fee is given to the few hundred acres planted in cane. The tract consists of 95,000 acres and the Governor promised to look

Senator Brown and Ex-Governor Baker both made addresses promising to support the Governor, as did Representative Kealohawe. Manuli inquired about the fish market and said that the people were overcharged. The meeting lasted two hours, and at its conclusion Governor Carter held an informal reception for

Sunday the Governor and Secretary returned some informal calls and in the evening were entertained with a Welsh rarebit by the Bachelor's Club. Saturday night after the church meeting the party were entertained at a 'high jinks' by the Hilo Lodge of Elks. Dr. Cooper and Auditor Fisher, prominent Honolulu Elks, were also present.

GOVERNOR CARTER FALLS INTO A LAVA BLOW HOLE

(Staff Correspondence.)

KALAPANA, Feb. 9.-Governor Carter met with another accident today on way from Hito to Kalapana. Mr. Carter was walking on the lava near Pohoika, intending to look at a curiously formed cone near there. While on the pahoehoe crust he suddenly disappeared from view almost to his shoulders. He had stepped on what had evidently been an air bubble and the thin crust gave away with his weight. Aside from scratches and bruises on the arm where he had caught himself as he fell, the Governor was uninjured.

SECRETARY ATKINSON AS A HUMANE MULE-KILLER

KAPAPALA, Feb. 11.-The Governor's party arrived at Kapapala Ranch six o'clock last evening. Julian Monsarratt met the party beyond the half-

En route over Governor Carter discovered a mule with a broken leg, tied to tree. It was compelled to stand on but two feet and had evidently been left Secretary Atkinson put the animal out of misery and

later the Jap driver was threatened with arrest for cruelty to animals.

On the way over the new road being built from Pahala to the half-way house was inspected. It is being constructed under contract by Ariole & Benton, there being an old \$40,000 contract under which the work is being done.

This morning Governor Carter and Forester Hosmer started for a tour of

the forests in back of Kapapala.

NARROW ESCAPE OF A WORK-MAN STRICKEN WITH VERTIGO.

Been Near Death Many Times-Made a Prisoner at Battle of Cedar Creek.

While operating a buzz-saw in a malleable iron foundry at Troy, Henry Simons, a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, was suddenly stricken with vertigo and fell almost upon the swiftly revolving saw. But the same good fortune that carried him unwounded through four years of active service during the Civil war again preserved his life. While serving in Co. H. Twelfth Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, during the campaign in the Shenandoah Valley made famous by by the Confederates at the battle of Cedar Creek, and confined in Libby prison for months before he was finally exchanged. The sudden illness which brought him so near an awful experience, as Mr. Simons stated to a reporter who called at his comfortable home at No. 4, Linden avenue, Troy, N. Y.

"Ever since the campaign of New Orleans in 1861," he said, "I have been afflicted with malaria and frequent attacks of acute gastritis, brought on by constant exposure and the malarial at-mosphere of the bayou country. At times I was subject to attacks of vertigo and it was a seizure of this kind that nearly ended my life.

"For over thirty years I employed the best physicians but they were unable to give me any permanent relief. One day I saw Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People mentioned in a local newspaper and decided to try them. Before I had finished the first box I noticed that my appetite had improved and that I was much stronger. That also marked the end of the attacks of extreme vertigo. I kept on taking the pills and my recovery from that time was gradual but steady. I am heartily glad to endorse Dr. Williams' Pink

These pills have cured many stubborn ases of nervousness, partial paralysis, locomotor ataxia, St. Vitus' dance, rheumatism, sciatica and all forms of weakness whether in male or female. Sold by all druggists, or sent postpaid at fifty cents per box, six boxes for two dollars and fifty cents, by the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

That Army Reservation.

James D. Dole, a member both of the California farming colony at Wahiawa and of the Territorial Board of Agriculture and Forestry, thinks the information published concerning the United States Army reservation at Waianae-uka was not complete. Therethe following statement of his views on the subject to a reporter:

"In the first place, it was stated that there were 14,000 acres in the Waianae-000 acres a very large proportion is mainder a considerable amount is in out, the bulk of what is left consists

"A portion of it-the eastern part be; amount or ramfall as the Wahiawa eight years more for agricultural pur-Beyond that portion the land that is available is such a dry district that no one would go on it except for the raising of sisal, owing to the risk of being overtaken by droughts. The land that we know now as adapted to the growing of farm crops is already taken up, and for the balance of the tract anything done with it could be nothing more than experimental.

"As a second proposition, there is other land in the rain belt, situated somewhat the same as Wahiawa, which eventually will be opened up for settlement-but not Government land. The success of colonists in small farming in that district depends on our getting a railway. If a military camp is es tablished there, it will almost certainly assure us a railway, which we might not otherwise get for a good many years. A railway would be a greater factor than any other one improvement that might be named for improving the prospects of small farmers in that district.

"Such land as is not already taken up there is not particularly favorable for agriculture. A good deal of it has been rented to cattlemen for raising pincapples."

Wants Smith Up for Coutempt.

In the distarment trial of Geo. A. Davis in the Federal Court yesterday. Davis asked Judge Dole to cite W. G. Smith, editor of the Advertiser, for contempt for printing the following concerning the case:

"Having got the investigation that he asked for, Mr. Davis is making herculean efforts-for him-to keep it from going any further. An inquiry that doesn't inquire is what Davis seems to have wanted."

Davis claimed that it was unlawful to publish such a paragraph while his ase was on trial. Judge Dole took the matter under advisement.

One of the Requisites .- "I dunno but what Josh 'ud make one o' these here literary folks," said Farmer Corntossel "What makes you think so?" asked his wife.

"Every time he gets his photograph took he looks so kind o' faraway an foolish."-Washington Star.

HE CAN CURE LEPROSY

(Staff Correspondence.)

HILO, Feb. 7.-Hilo has an alleged leper cure which Governor Carter and President Cooper of the Board of Health have promised to put to a scientific test. Dr. Rice, a local physician has been treating native patients for several years, and claims to have effected some remarkable cures. He is a homeopath and says that there is nothing strange about his cure, excepting that he believes he is the first man to try homeopathy on the disease. "I am simply using homeopathic remedies," said the doctor this morning, "and believe that I have performed some cures of real cases. I have shown some of these cases to Governor Carter and Dr. Cooper and they are willing to have me demonstrate what I can do. There is nothing secret in my methods, it is simply the use of homeopathy, which any physician can do. I believe, however, that I am the first physician to have made the test, and all the patients that I have treated have been benefitted.'

Dr. Cooper said today that the Board of Health intended to give the remedy a thorough test. He wanted the people to understand that everything possible was being done to alleviate their condition and that the Board was not opposed to any cure that might be offered. For that purpose a camp has been established a couple of miles from Hilo and patients would be sent there to take the treatment. The government bacteriologist, Dr. McDonald has been sent for and will assist in making the test successful. President Cooper has appointed a commission, composed of Drs. Grace, Hays and Rice to note the condition of the patients under the remedies proposed and to report their findings to the Board of Health. The tests will be prolonged so long as the doctors in attendance believe is necessary for their success. Dr. Cooper will return to Honolulu on the Mauna Loa after a tour in Kau, visiting the government physicians stationed there. He left the Claudine at Kawaihae and came overland to Hilo, through Waimea. Dr. Cooper says the leprosy test will be made as thorough as possible and nothing will be left undone to insure its success.

VEGETABLES ARE AFLOAT IN THE M'CULLY TRACT

Water from the recent Kona storms still stands in depressions and much of the city yet shows the ravages of the floods, but Old Sol got in good work yesterday and absorbed much of the water from the streets.

In Waikiki the conditions are still far from pleasant. The McCully Tract, where the Rapid Transit line crosses, is in a deplorable state. Hundreds of dollars' worth of growing vegetables have been destroyed and the market will be deprived of the McCully products for some time to come. Nine-tenths of the beds are under water and the few that show above the surface present a sorry spectable. Vegetables by the wagon load float about the ponds.

One enterprising Chinese banana planter has determined to save his bananas from the possibility of falling into the lagoons surrounding the earth support by pumping out all the unnecessary water. His place is almost opposite the Ewa corner of the Hotel Annex. A gasoline engine was started on the lagoons yesterday and will be kept in action until the flood subsides. At present the banks about the bananas are being undermined and many stalks have tumbled in.

The Road Department is working on the ruined culvert at Waikiki. A mounted police officer keeps guard at the temporary bridge, directing vehicles across it.

Kapiolani Park was badly damaged. Row upon row of trees on Makee Island and on opposite banks of the lagoon was blown into the water. In front of the race track entrance a large number of trees were uprooted and great furrows were made in the soil recently levelled and planted with grass. The race track is still under water, and Camp McKinley is a desolate place to live in at

A young man in a canoe sailed along the Kapiolani Park lagoons Thursday, over a submerged bridge, then out onto the road leading past Camp McKinley as far as the Moililli road.

THE SITUATION.

The first official news from the seat of war reached Consul General Saito vesterday in the form of the report of Rear Admiral Togo about the naval battle of Port Arthur. From this it appears that the Japanese torpedo boats attacked the enemy on the 8th-probably at night-doing an amount of damage unknown to the assailants. On the morning of the next day, Admiral Togo's strong squadron attacked Russian vessels, which seem to have come out for battle, driving them back into the harbor after forty minutes' firing. Then for two hours and twenty minutes the Japanese bombarded the defences and the town, finally withdrawing without material damage to their ships and with the nominal loss of four killed and fifty-four wounded. In the day engagement the Japanese torpedo boats seem to have taken no part, their specialty being night attacks.

It may be understood from this report first, that the Russian fleet was beaten and demoralized; second, that none of the enemy's ships are known to the Japanese Admiral to have been sunk or beached. It any sinking or beaching occurred it must have been inside the harbor. From the Russians themselves we have had two cablegrams on the subject, one saying that the ships attacked by the torpedo boats were not seriously damaged; another that no time could be set for their repair. The recall of the Russian Admiral in disgrace is a fair indication of

No official news has yet come from the battle of Chemulpo, but there is no doubt, from the press reports, that at least two Russian cruisers were put out of commission there. Undoubtedly they were set upon in the night by torpedo

There has been no authentic news as yet of a Japanese movement towards the Yalu river—certainly nothing to warrant the belief that 80,000 men, a force which would require from 80 to 100 of Japan's small transports to carry en masse, has been landed there. So far the Associated Press has only reported 8000 Japanese in central Korea and none at all in the Yalu district. Doubtless the boats while unsuspicious of danger. 80,000 story is the product of some war correspondent in Yokohama whose

imagination responds to the thousand tongues of rumor. It is more likely that the Japanese fleet is undertaking to clear the way for an army to come, by attacking Wiju, a point held by the Russians near the mouth of the Yalu river. According to this morning's dispatches six Japanese battleships are busy there. If they destroy resistance, transports with an army large enough to defeat the Russian division located on the Yalu and strike for

London hears that three Russian cruisers have been sunk by torpedoes in the Straits of Tsugaro, near Hakodate, in the far north. Russian vessels from Vladivostok are in that neighborhood picking up stray merchantmen and driving the fishing fleets upon which the Japanese people so greatly depend for food

The most significant news is that which indicates a European war. Great Britain is obviously preparing to fight for Japan if any other power comes to the aid of Russia.

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TALKS WITH THE UNIONS

Carter Up Against Demands of Labor.

(Staff Correspondence.)

HILO, Feb. 6.-Governor Carter met morning and informed the members that the citizen labor law and asked the labor he would support them as long as they were reasonable and moderate in their demands. The committee was told that. the Governor was opposed to any coercion on the part of the labor unions, that he wished citizen labor used on government work, and would enforce

A committee composed of Rep. J. D. Lewis, H. Kendall, and W. C. E. Brown representing the Federation of Allied Trades of Hilo presented the petition, they being accompanied by half a dozen memorial was as follows:

"The present deplorable condition of the affairs of this district in relation to the general conditions as hereinafter set forth, renders it incumbent upon representative local business organizations to call your attention to matters of public welfare.

"It is not in the province of this committee to attempt recommendations as to the labor problem confronting our main and almost exclusive industry, the raising of sugar. We do request your keen attention to the fact that skilled labor is being driven from employment from the Islands, or to a lower, meaner and because private selffishness cannot be controlled.

"We, however, most emphatically protest against any action of the Territorial government through its local and offitractors or otherwise alien labor.

"So far as Hilo is concerned such actions by Territorial officials or contractors undermines the body politic, (political standpoint) and must re-act on the general welfare, social and political.

"We believe all Territorial contracts or enterprises requiring nominal skilled said that, in effect, the interpretation labor should follow the law, if possible, put on the rules by the sub-committee or executive instruction be confined to labor other than alien, and on a scale of compensation permitting American civilized standards of living.

"We ask you, Honorable Sir, that by its recommendations it urge that all government contracts, both direct or in-directly, be let only to other than alien labor, and so stipulated as to do away with the system of un-Americanized labor, and to give us an American form of government, pure and simple."

The Governor read the petition and said that he agreed with it generally. He believed that the law was being enforced on government contracts, and that the government could not control private selfishness. Draga, one of the committee who acted as spokesman, said that in Kau the law was being violated on roads. Governor Carter stated that ne intended to investigate the alleged violation, but said that permission had appeal to the committee, from the vote been given the contractor to employ Asiatics. as permitted by the labor law. This was done because no citizen labor Wilson's alleged rights, his argument could be obtained. The reply of Draga was that only a dollar per day had been members of the committee. Later his offered, and no native or white man a lack of decorum at times. He aimed could work for that amount. The Gov- his arguments at times at Col. Jones ernor asked who was to fix the wage and Mr. Hoogs, and received sharp

Draga said that they did not object to the Japs working in the fields, but that the plantations were employing Asiatics almost exclusively and that fair play." when they learned a trade, they came to Hilo and opened shops in opposition to citizens. Governor Carter stated that he was unable to remedy this difficulty and asked Draga if he ever employed

Japanese.
"Never, except about the house," said

'Why did you do it?" "Well, I had to."

The Governor replied that it was the same way with the plantations, they were forced into it. He said that as far as the government was concerned the law would be enforced, but that it was the duty of officials to make every dollar count, and if unreasonable wage were demanded, the government would not stand for it. In some districts it was a physical impossibility to get citi zen labor and in such cases, resort would have to be made to aliens. The Governor said that it was expensive in districts where the laborers had to be carried along the road, and naturally the government did not want to be extravagant, as the revenue was already far less than the appropriations and he did not be lieve anyone wanted the taxes to be

Draga said that the laboring men would just as soon pay fifty cents more in taxes, provided they received five dollars more in wages. He said that the plantations and the corporations were the ones who objected to an increase in

The Governor replied that this was a mistake, the corporations had never complained about taxes, and in two instances had come forward and volunteered to stand an increase in taxes. The plantations, he said, paid fifty-seven per

cent of the taxes. Draga also objected to the Japanese because they sent their money away, and the Governor admitted that this done, but said that at the same time the Japanese were responsible for the

increase in the wealth of the soil, and every man who did that was of value to the country. He believed that there should be a middle class to act as balance wheel between the lower class of labor and the moneyed classes. The Governor said that he favored the building up of small industries and believed the best citizen was the man who owned his

own home.

Draga also said that the stevedores also should be citizens and stated that Spreckels had recognized the union in Honolulu and Hilo and had made a contract to employ only union labor for a term of years. The Governor replied that he didn't believe the unions had a right to make such a contract and force the employment only of union labor. He believed every citizen had an equal right, and that the unions should not be allowed to coerce people any more than capital. Draga replied that he was for moderation also and agreed with the Governor. the Governor.

HILO, Feb. 6.—Governor Carter met In closing the interview Gov. Carter a committee from the labor unions this ter said that he intended to carry out men to inform him, whenever it was being violated in Huo.

Wilson is Still al It.

Charley Wilson's periodical protest, like Banquo's ghost, bobbed up in the meeting of the Territorial Central Committee of the Republican party last night, and kept the middle of the floor until adjournment which took place a quarter of an hour before midnight. The result was that after the whole matter had been threshed out by Stewother members of the committee. The art and Robertson, Wilson's attorneys, the matter was placed in the hands of committee of five, consisting of a committee of five, consisting of Messrs, Keen, Lane, J. H. Fisher, Kebolkai and A. J. Campbell, who after got into the house and trouble followed. deliberating over the question of there were nearly fifty people present whether Messrs. W. H. Hoogs, J. A. and these made a rush to escape down Gilman, Aylett and W. H. Coney had a stairway. An officer grabbed some right to sit in the executive committee as holders of proxies (which Wilson had been used for gambling purposes, charges is illegal), made the following Pak Chee was at the foot of the staircharges is illegal), made the following report:

"Your committee appointed to decide as to the right of membership in the executive committee of the Territorial Central Committee, unanimously hold that under Section 4 of Article 4 of the and almost intolerable scale of living rules and regulations of the Republican through the competition of alien labor party of the Territory of Hawaii, that no person can sit as a member of the executive by virtue of his holding a proxy unless the said proxy be himself a regular member of the Territorial Central committee."

The report was then discussed at length, Col. Jones stating that it affected Messrs, Gliman, Hoogs and Aylett, whose votes cast at the meetings by which Samuel Johnson was recommended for the position of Road Supervisor, vice Wilson, were ineffective, under the committee's report. He himself did not favor this view. He barred out members of the executive committee residing on other Islands

from being represented in the executive committee's councils, unless present in Chairman Crabbe said that he took the same view, and that being the case the executive committee hereafter would be composed of but five mem-

bers, those living in Oahu. There was a heated discussion over this question and finally Wilson jumped in, when it was proposed in a motion to amend the rules, by exclaiming: "I don't think it is right to amend the rules now. It is not just to me, a Republican party-worker. I will file a written protest against such action." Mr. Watkins finally made a motion in which he gave notice of his intention at the next meeting to move for an amendment of the offending rules,

When the Wilson matter was broachtaken by the executive committee on January 22, was read. Stewart then went into a long-winded argument on being filled with flowery references to retorts from them. Wilson interjected declamatory utterances while his attorney and others were in argument the burden of which was, "I demand

Wilson arraigned the committee and its "methods" saying that it "placed me out of office under the plea that I was not in harmony with the executive committee, I see by the actions of some of the members of this committee that they are trying to crush me I put you where you are Col. Jones, and you Mr. Gilman. I elected you both into office. It was my work that did It!"

"Well, I'll be -- but that's selfpraise for you," said a member sotto voce.

The invitation of Representative Keilinoi for the Republicans of Maui, asking that the Convention of the Republican party be held in Walluku, was read. He stated that Walluku was centrally located, and that the convention being held there would be an inspiration to the Republican voters. The matter was received and placed on Owing to the lateness of the hour, it was not acted on, but will be at another meeting.

PREPARE FOR CROUP .- The time wasted in sending for a physician when a child shows symptoms of the croup. often leads to fatal results. A reliable medicine and one that should always be kept in the home ready for immediate use is Chamberlain's Cough Remedy It never fails and will prevent the at tack if given as soon as the child be omes hoarse, or even after the croupy cough appears. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

A beggar once asked for five cts. He got it—his smile was intts. He said with a roar,

Oh, I've got fifteen more A Scotch highball I'll buy-they're

GETS EVEN

He Has Assailants Arrested for Gambling.

So Yung, the Chinese lawyer, stood with Chang Chan, a bland young Chinese who is always on hand at the police station with bail money when gamblers are arrested, and anger was clearly shown on their stolid faces. At the behest of Pak Chee, the police spy, a Smith street building had been raided and nineteen persons were arrested and charged with gambling. Chang Chan and Pak Chee rubbed against each other rather roughly while the police were making the raid and Chang Chan got the worst of the affair. Therefore he wanted a warrant for the arrest of Pak Chee. Chang Chan is a wealthy young Chinaman and says he will prosecute Pak to the full extent of the law.

It was at this same house in Smith street that Pak Chee received a severe beating on Thursday evening while try-ing to make a raid all alone. About ten o'clock yesterday morning Pak went to money and other things which he claims way with orders to permit no one to get out of the place. But a mass of Chinese just tumbled straight over him and five of them stayed with him on the stairway to scrap. Chee is said to have given them a lively drubbing and among those who got a beating was Chang Chan. All told, the officers corralled nineteen men and took them to the police station.

So Yung, the lawyer, protested vehemently to High Sheriff Brown against the arrest. "It is a shame and a pity," he declared," that a number of people could not assemble for a political meeting without a rascally spy entering the rooms and having them arrested for gambling.

Some skeptic among So Yung's hearers asked him what the political meeting was all about,

"Why politics of course," he replied. Jap and Russia fight. The Chinese are much interested in the outcome of the struggle so they assemble in this room to read the papers. They get the war bulletins and discuss the situation. That is politics. There is no gambling. Do not haoles meet in their clubs and dis-cuss current events?"

The High Sheriff smiled. So did Wil-lie Crawford. Willie had just visited the Sheriff to secure a permit to start a dragon on its travels from his store at one o'clock on Monday morning. A permit was also issued for firecrackers and a "Chinese band" to accompany the the commandant of the naval station dragon. Willie declared that the dragon would first visit the streets on which rapid transit lines run so that the visits to stores on those streets could be paid before the cars started running Monday morning. He feared that the cars would be scared if the dragon paraded while they were running. He got the permit and after declaring that he was no longer a che fa banker laughed mer-rily at So Yung's story of the alleged Chinese in one room at an early hour

in the day. But So Yung was mad. "Its a shame that Chinese cannot assemble

"Without shaking dice!" added the

"—— without being arrested for gambling!" finished So Young as he went way with Crawford to settle a went way with Crawford to problem that had to be attended to before the opening of the Chinese New Year Chang Chan remained with the un-He was

signed warrant in his hand. He was looking for Judge Lindsay. Chang for merly worked in a hardware store and has amassed considerable money. Outside stood Pak Chee, Chilling

worth had just handed him two dollars with instructions to "Go catchee some Pak was happy. paid his respects to Chang, calling the latter a "blanked missionary."

Moans Burglar Robs Jap 'Ruarters

The midnight prowlers who have been reported in Manoa for two weeks, ma-terialized on Friday night, by breaking into the room of a Japanese servan on the premises of Mr. Dinklage, taking away a trunk and breaking it open on the hillside back of F. M. Swanzy's The trunk was found yesterday aft

ernoon, and the only thing missing was a purse containing \$4.50. A bank cer-tificate for \$500 was left behind as were the clothing and trinkets.

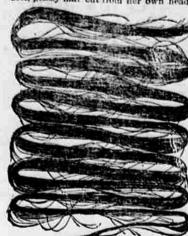
The Japanese returned to his home

from town about midnight. He saw man standing in the road and thought it was his employer. He skirted along the fence to get to his room before seen. On reaching the room he found the door broken and the place ransacked. It the morning the Japanese reported his loss to the police. a Portuguese potato planter on the Manoa heights came across the rifled It is believed the thieves are white

On Thursday evening a man was routed from Montano's premises by a woman resident of the thought the man was a Japanese servant and called to him but received no She next asked, "Who are you?" and the person said in good English, "Oh. I'm just taking a rest here." With that he sprang over the fence and ran up the Manoa Road. Neighbors searched about the valley during the night and notified the street car men to be on the fookout for strange passengers.

Hair 55 Inches Long Grown by Cuticura.

MISS B, of L, sends us through our British Agents, Moses. NEWBERY & Sons, 27 and 28, Charterhouse Square, London, E. C., a street soft, glossy hair cut from her own head and measuring fifty-five inches in long.



of which the annexed drawing is a plan tographic fac-simile. She attributes bear magnificent head of hair to frequent shows poor with Curicuna Soar, followed he light dressings of Curiouna gently nuber into the scalp. Previous to the use of Craand came out in handfuls to such an extent that she feared she would lose soon it.

This is but one of many remarkable cases of the preservation and restorates of the hair in seemingly hopeless cases warm shampoor with Cutteura Soap followed by light dressings of Curicines. purest of challient skin cures. The reatment at once stops falling bair, clean the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandrust soothes irritated, itching surfaces, stimelates the hair follicles, supplies the recor with energy and nourishment, and make the hair grow on a clean, sweet, whele some, healthy scalp, when all else fails.

MILLIONS OF WOMEN use CUTICURA SOAP exclusively for preserving purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and draff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red. rough, and sore hands, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Frery Humour,

Consisting of Cutterna Soar, to cleanse the skin of crusts and solten to thickened cuttele, Cutterna Ontment, to instantly that they include and solten and solten and southe and heat, and Cutterna Ontment, to instantly that it is also mantlen, and solten and southe and heat, and Cutterna Resolvent, to cool and cleanse the 1 lad. 2 Single Set is often sufficient to cure the most total log, distinguing, and humiliating classed parallel before the cutterna of the solten and blood humours, with loss of him, when all cless fails. Sold through a them and Aust. Depot: R. Towns &.Co., Schney, N. S. W. So, African Depot: R.NNON LTD. 5.3 P. Town. "All about the Skin, Scaip, and Halt," forc. Potter Duild and Chill. Cutter, Sole Props., Cutterna Remeisters, Boston, U. S. A.

DR J COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

Coughs, Colds, Asthma and Bronchitis. DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor SIE LAGO WOOD stated publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE we unfoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE; that the whole story of the defendant, Freeman, was deliberately untrue, and re repretted to the had been sworn to. See the Times, July 18, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine who assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep without the property of the propert

OUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhaused. Is the GREAT SPECIFIC FOR CHOLERA, DYSENTERY and DIARK-HOEA.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it ACTS and CHARM; one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the true pallative to NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cuts short all stacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The immense Sale of this Remedy has given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations.

N. B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor, DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE. Sold in better.

Is 1½d, 2s 9d and 4s 6d, by all chemists.

Sole Manufacturers. J. T. Davenport, Limited, London.

LOSAL JAPANESE OF HAWAII TO DO THEIR PART

Consul-General Miki Saito received | the following dispatch yesterday from at Sasebo, Japan:

"The petty officers and seamen of the naval reserve have been called out into actual service. You are requested to notify all such persons in Hawaii to report here as soon as possible."

CONSUL ISSUES CALL

The Japanese Consul accordingly has issued a notice advising all such persons named in the dispatch to make their preparations for instant return to Japan for service.

Upon reporting at the Japanese Consulate each member of the reserve will receive a certificate giving the time and date of his appearance there, with a notation as to which steamship he would depart on for Japan, so that the naval commandant at Sasebo can ascertain each man's promptness in reporting for duty.

The Consulate will be assisted in this work by the Japanese Association which was formed last year. Each branch will be notified of the Consul's instructions and all reserves will be promptly warned in this manner. The various branches will also secure data as to the number of naval and army reserves so that the Consul may approximate the total number in the Islands.

CONSULATE STAFF BUSY.

The naval reserves in Hawaii are said to be much fewer than those of the army. The first data to be sent to the Consul will contain the information as to the numbers in the first and second reserves, so that in case any future demands are made from Japan for men in these divisions, they can be promptly notified and embark here without unusual delay.

The collection of this data is being made in a systematic manner and the day putting it in shape for immediate inspection. The Consul expects to have all this information at hand within two weeks.

DO NOT CREDIT REPORT.

Attaches at the Consulate do not place much credence in reports of analyses that an army force attempted to make an assault upon Port Arthur In the first place they do not think it is possible that the Japanese army force is anywhere near Port Arthur, or if there has been, that it is large enough to make an assault.

It is their belief that if any force was landed it was a detachment of marines sent ashore merely to make a reconnoissance, or for diverting some of the fortification guns from the bombarding fleet.

RESERVES ON GAELIC. Unless some unforeseen difficulty arises, the first detachment of reserves your Siberia fighty Japaichi your called for from Japan will depart from biggieichi man, make you Generate called for from Japan will depart from Honolulu for Yokohama on the O. &

O. liner Gaelic, which is schedned to sail on February 17.

SENDING MONEY HOME The subscription fund committee us-

ganized to raise money for Red Cross Society purposes in the war, experies a contribution from every adult Jananese in employment among the 74340 of that nationality in the Territors.

At the time of the war between China and Japan, when there were but 10,000 Japanese in the Hawalian Islands, s. subscription of one dollar a head was sent home for war purposes da, manager of the Kei Hin bank, is chairman of the above mentioned committee

Another subscription league was formed yesterday, which will endeaver to obtain \$1 per capita per month while the war lasts, from all working Japanese in this Territory.

WHITE MEN DISAPPOINTED Several white men have offered no enlist for service in the Japanese range at the Consulate here. One was importunate as to call there a number Consul Miki Salto was of times. obliged to inform him that compliance: with such requests was impossible. Not only would it be against the newtrality proclamation of President Roosevelt, but the fixed policy of the Japanese Government is to exclude foreigners from its navy.

RUSSIAN SPECIALS TO THE DEACON

Now that the Advertiser is printing its war news in Japanese as well me English, the Independent proposes imgive the Russians a show and offers the following specials in the Muscovins tongue:

PORT AROOTSKY, Feb. 13.-The Japanitskies have opened firesky was our lineovitch at Yalooski riverex st. 560 mileovítch rangesky.

PARISKY, Feb. 13.-Germanocsky will make a "diversionisky" in corr

favorowski, SEQULATSKI, Feb. 13.-The Japanitskies will captureowski again,

(This despatchsky is a little wasuesky, but it probablyowski mesms that the Japanitskies have not yetsky taken Seculatski.—Ed.)

TIENTSINSKOF, Feb. 13.-Shootingotsky is going onsky 150 mileoviteka northeastsky of herosilor.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 11.-The followingootsky cablegramski has been sentski to Honoluluvitch:

Captain Samueloff Johnnywitsky: Return yousky right away off helphor sky. ICHIOFFSKY.



Manager Commence of the Comment of t S.orm Rica n V sees Arrive.

Flying before the storm the Amercan schooners James L. Tuft, Cap-Taptain Bennecke, came into port yesberday from Newcastle, both laden with coal. The Tuft arrived at 12:30 p. m. and berthed at the Irmgard wharf, and the Talbot came into the Barbor at 2:30 p. m. and docked at Raffway wharf No. 2.

The Tuft has 1900 tons of coal consigned to W. G. Irwin & Co. She was days on a voyage which was derold of accidents. She had contrary weather but met with no severe gales On approaching the Island of Hawaii, the vessel experienced a part of the storm which has been sweeping over the entire group for the past week.

The Talbot's captain says he met with miserable weather throughout, Seing 66 days on the way. When near Tahiti he encountered the rainy season which is sweeping over the Society group. Gales and heavy squalls were Since last constantly experienced. Thursday he has been in the vicinity of the Islands. On Friday while off Mclokal the Talbot struck very rough weather and two of her sails were

The Talbot has 1260 tons of coal consigned to W. G. Irwin.

The second mate was taken ashore yesterday and sent to the Queen's Hos-He had just left a hospital in bot, but his old malady broke out on the trip and he was constantly min. He has rheumatism in the acute stage, and his groans could be heard about the ship yesterday.

Both captains are accompanied by their wives.

ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.

Saturday, Feb. 13. C.-A. S. S. Aorangi, Phillips, at 2 p. m., from Victoria and Vancouver. Stmr. Kinau, Freeman, from Hilo and way ports.

Gas. schr. Eclipse, from Anahola. Sunday, Feb. 14. Am. bktn. James Tuft, Fridberg. Newcastle, 12:30

Am. bktne. W. H. Talbot, Bennecke, Newcastle, 2:30 p. m. Stmr. Claudine, Parker, from Kahu-

mi. 6:35 a. m. Stmr. Mikahala, Gregory, from Kamai ports, 3:45 a. m., with 3600 bags

U. S. Naval Station Ship Supply. Sewall, from Guam, en route to San Francisco, at 9:30 p. m.

Monday, Feb. 15. Stmr. Lehua, Naopala, from Molokai, Waui, and Lanai ports. Stmr. Helene, Nelson, from Kailua,

Paauhau, Papaaloa, Ookala, Kukalau, Laupahoehoe and Hilo, at 10 a. m. DEPARTED FROM HONOLULU.

Saturday, Feb. 13.

Am. bknt. Coronado, Potter, for San Francisco, with cargo of sugar. Am. bark Gerard C. Tobey, Scott, for San Francisco, with cargo of sugar. Am. bknt. Amaranth, Bowes, for Puget Sound, in ballast.

Schr. Ka Moi, Hipa, from Honoipu and Kohalalele.

Sunday, Feb. 14. Schr. Kaiulani, for Oahu ports, 9 a.

Monday, Feb. 15. Stmr. Lehua, Naopala, for Molokai ports, at 5 p. m.

Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Tullett, for Kauai ports, at 5 p. m. Am. schr. Mary E. Foster, Thompson,

for Puget Sound, at 10 a. m. Gas, schr. Eclipse, Gahan, for Ana-

kola, at 5 p. m. Sehr. Alice Cooke, for San Francisco, at 2 p. m.

PASSENGERS

Arrived

Per stmr. Kinau, from Hilo and way ports, Feb. 13.—C. L. Wight, M. E. Mil-mer, W. P. Sullivan, E. Hemsted, H. Sraystone, G. G. Albers, J. A. McClure, Col. Lauterbach, Col. W. D. Wiman, R. W. Osborne and wife, Paul Bartels and wife, Mrs. A. E. Stark, H. Kendell, Rev. Dr. Scudder, Rev. Iyoet Abe, H. E. Picker, D. B. Machonachie, J. H. Fisher, Geo. Lindsay and George Wilson. Per stmr. Aorangi, from Victoria and Vancouver, Feb. 13.-Mrs. Campion, W. E. Johnstone, S. C. McDaniel, Mrs. H. B. Markendale and child, C. H. Fitzpatrick, Mrs. Fitzpatrick and Mrs. J. W. Shafter.

Ber stmr. Claudine, from Kahului, Feb. 14.-H. T. Hayselden, A. A. Braymer and wife, H. Kendell, Mrs. K. Nahaolelua, Geo. K. Nadaolelua, H. Rinneck, R. Schultze, Woo Pyeng Kil, H. J. Song, S. Kamitani, G. K. Luke, Mrs. Kauhimahu, D. Yonekawa, K. Taketa, O. M. Atwood, C. H. Brown

Per stmr. Mikahala, from Nawillwill, Kaual, Feb. 14.-P. McLain, M. A. Rega, C. A. Doyle, W. W. Church, Mrs. Kosema, Miss Kosema, Mrs. W. H. Rice, Paul Jarrett, Mr. Wada, W. Wifliamson, C. M. Lovested, G. H. Secht, H. Schutle and wife, D. Conway, and 20 deck.

Per stmr. Helene, Feb. 15, from Kalhia .- Dr. C. B. Cooper, Jared G. Smith, C. F. Garbreth, Rev. W. H. DuMoulin. wife and infant, Mrs. Gray and daughier, Dr. W. B. Deas and two children, Mrs. Hayashi and two children, Mrs. Hingo and Infant, Fred Govela and wife, Tom Goveia, wife and infant.

Dr. C. B. Cooper, president of the loard of Health, returned from Hasail in the steamer Helene.

The Woman's Guild of St. Clement's urch will meet at the parish house

GAMBLING STOPPED

Police Raid Konahi Chinatown Games.

There were lively times in Chinatown vesterday.

The Chinese thought that the police would permit them to conduct gambling openly on account of the day being the first of the Chinese New Year, and daylight had hardly made its appearance before dozens of small tables, laden with gambling devices, were in shape. By eight o'clock hundreds of people were gathered in the lanes leading to the Chinese theater off Hotel street and to the Chinese theater off Liliha street.

For several years it has been the custom for the Chinese to gamble openly in these lanes on the first day of the year. The law has usually been reefed up for a day in order to permit what is almost a national custom to be carried out by them. Last year Gov. Carter, then Secretary of the Territory, and High Sheriff Brown swooped down on these places and stopped the sport. Yesterday the High Sheriff early issued instructions Australia when he signed on the Tal- that these men should not be allowed to conduct their operations.

Very early in the day Officer Renear and several others visited the lane leading into the Hotel street theater. The place was packed with people, all surrounding numerous small tables on f which the game known as "Russian War." a gamble with big odds in favor of the "bank" winning, was being played. Renear scattered the Chinese right and left. One gambler became angry and defied Renear. There was a moment's scuffle and Renear started to push his opponent through the crowded lane and out into the street. A couple of hundred Chinese immediately commenced to shout and made a rush for Renear but as it happened that there was no leader among the crowd a riot was averted. The Chinese stood in groups discussing the affair and roundly scoring the police for breaking up their games on a day

so sacred to them. Leaving Hotel street the officers went to Lillha street. From the street nothing could be seen of gamblers there but the police found that the long lanais in back of the big lodging houses on each side of the theater were crowded with natives who were putting up their good money in order to assist the Chinaman in celebrating his New Year. This game was stopped. The police returned to Hotel street and found the gamblers there at the game again. Renear got an axe. He smashed one table in a twinkling and an opportunity in Thibet. Russia, afmoment later the Chinese had all the other tables out of the way.

blast. Several Chinese in gorgeous about to kill each other with their and European progress. The signs are wooden swords when the police enterand most o' them were women and represented by Japan, would prevail. children, and when the police ordered Ali the powers will proclaim neutrality, that the play stop and that everyone but general sympathy is against the leave the theater there was consterna- Muscovite and it will not be turned by tion on every hand. A Chinese actor, dressed as a gladiator of the time of of the past. Confucius, with bare breast and fondling a knife about three feet long, turned in pained surprise as an interpreter shouted that the play must stop. Several days ago an execution secured against the owners of the theater for a sum of about \$1,700. An appeal had been taken which acted as a stay of execution. The appeal was knocked out in court yesterday and the execution was again in force. But the play people could not understand such a kink in their affairs and there was considerable noise before the theater could be closed. An old actor sadly approached the front of the stage and lighted three sticks of punk which were intended to ward off the devil until the actors could again present their story on the boards. Poor actors sorrowfully left the theater. At the best of times their wages are but little better than those of men working on plantations and to be deprived of the New Year treat by the closing of the theater filled their cup of bitterness to the brim.

But the closing of the Hotel street theater gave fresh impetus to the one on Liliha street. The latter was crowded all usy and during last evening.

During the entire day the police and gamblers played hide and seek. police would no sooner break up one of them will bid for the Kohala frangame and start after another than the first one broken up would again be go-

The club-houses in Chinatown enter tained a great many people during the day. Business houses were closed for business but open for the reception of visitors and in each business place. whether a small store or a large one, dainty Chinese refreshments were serv-

ed for callers. Every young Chinese in Henolulu car. semed to have a lei around his hat. He was happy. Small boys were deck-

cigars with the same zest that an older man would have done.

A reporter visited the home of two Chinese families on River street. The home was occupied by the two families jointly and consisted of one room about ten by twelve feet in size. Mos-quito nets covered two large bunks which had been built up on one side of the room. There were clean mats on the floor and a small table at one There was also a bottle of whiskey and glasses and a couple of cigars. The wives of the two Chinese were resplendent in colors, not even excepting their faces for these had been painted in half those two men and women were as proud and happy as anyone could be while they offered the whiskey, the cigars, the fruit, and candies to their 1893, guest, and the two women merrily insisted that the guest should go away with his pockets well filled with sweet-

DEEP ASIATIC POLICY.

Nations frequently look one way and ow another. This is strikingly exhibited in the present war in Asia. The diplomatic policy of Great Britain is very deep and far reaching. With the United States and other advanced nations Great Britain favors the integrity of China and the "open door in Manchuria. But its main objective point is the maintenance of its Indian Empire, which has been threatened by Russia. Afghanistan is the central point of Muscovite and British operations that bear directly upon this question.

After Russia had virtually nullified the material advantages of the Japanese victory over China, and had sown the seed that is now bearing its fruit. Great Britain made a treaty with Japan, obviously directed against Russian aggression in Manchuria, with an eye to ultimate designs upon Korea, That treaty, however, threw the onus of the initiative upon Japan, and demanded no material ald from Great Britain, unless Russia should form an alliance, in case of war, that rendered it essential that the fighting power of Japan should be augmented. This treaty was followed by the recently ratified treatles between China and the United States and between China and Japan, which concentrate the policy of the Western Powers upon the "open door," and, in connection with other treaties, and especially the "favored nation" clause, throw the influence of modern civilization against Russian expansion and monopoly.

The beginning of the end of this latest chapter in the history of world movements appears to be in sight. Doubtless there is a perfect understanding, underlying published treaty obligations, between the British and the Japanese governments, while the moral power of Uncle Sam, with which his material interests correspond, is necessarily ranged on the side of comnercial freedom and enlightenment in Asiatic territory-unquestionably represented in the present conflict by the Japanese Empire. The chief element of importance, however, in the present aspect of the international game of chess, is the success, temporary or permanent, of British diplomacy. It is unlikely that the immediate victories of Japan, which were anticipated in the columns of the Advertiser, will settle the final issue of the war, although they have a strong tendency in that direction. But there can be no doubt that the attentio of the world is now converged on the willtary and naval operations in the extreme East or the extreme West, as Korea and Manchuria may be considered. The Macedonian strain is at least checked, and Turkey remains the buffer state in The situation in Afghanistan Europe. is relieved and the British are seizing fected by internal troubles, far more been permitted to describe, is com-In the theater a play was in full pelled, far from her base and with her Siberian railroad already cut, to face the only organized Asiatic nation that costumes were on the stage and were has been incorporated into American ominous for Russia, and it looks as if There were few people within, American and British ideas, virtually any appeal to the false sentimentality

> The last move by Great Britain on he international chess-board, in its game with the Northern Bear may possibly not be checkmate, but it is dangerously near to that conclusion.

WATER FRANCHISE HAS NEW PHASES

Not only has the sale of the Kohala water franchise been postponed, but a new condition has been inserted in the notice. The sale is now announced to take place on Friday, the 26th inst. It is stipulated, as an additional condition to those originally made, that the successful bidder furnish a bond that the required work within stated periods shall be performed in due time. This is to prevent the liability of a speculative purchase of the franchise.

Two ditch companies have articles of association filed in the office of the Treasurer-the "Hamakua" and the 's ohala"-naming identical incorporators, viz.: John Hind, J. T. McCrosson F. Wundenberg, J. S. Low and J. K. Clark. Smith & Lewis are solicitors for both companies. Probably only one chise. Whether or not the Hawaii Ditch Co., whose claim of a settled right to the franchise A. C. Gehr went to Washington to uphold, will show up at the sale is a problem in the mean-

"Huh!" grumbled Mr. Skinnay, who was being uncomfortably crowded by the jolly looking fat man in the trolley-"these cars should charge by ht." "Think so?" replied the fat weight." man; "then they wouldn't think it ed our gaily and smoked long Manila worth while to stop for you."-Phila- opportune," said another officer.

OUR TRADE WITH RUSSIA.

Exports from the United States to Russia in the year just ended aggregated practically twenty minion dol-This is more than double the lars. amount of our exports to Russia in 1901, the year in which duties were advanced upon merchandise from United States entering Russia, and is also double the average for many years side contained a varied collection of preceding that date. Imports from fruits, buts, candles and other edibles. Russia have also greatly increased Russia have also greatly increased since that time. In 1903 they were \$10,907,315, emainst \$7,263,874 in 1901. Thus the total commerce between the United States and Russia in the calendar year 1903 exceeds thirty million the colors of a Tantalus rainbow. And dollars, and is double that of 1901, the year in which such alarm was felt with reference to our commerce with Russia, and is three times as great as in

> sia is especially marked when compared with the growth in trade with other European countries. Comparing conditions in 1903 with those of 1901, it may be said that exports to Europe as a whole show a slight decrease, while those to Russia, as already indicated, show an increase of more than 100 per To the United Kingdom our cent. exports in 1993 are 55 million dollars below those of 1901; to Netherlands, the reduction in exports, as compared with 1901, is more than 12 millions, and to Belgium, more than 5 millions. To France our exports in 1903 show a slight increase, and to Germany an increase of nearly 40 million dollars; but in each case the percentage of gain is small, compared with that in our exports to Russia, which show a much larger gain proportionately than those of any other European country, while in our imports from Russia a material increase is also shown.

This increase in the trade with Rus-

The chief growth in our exports to Russia, in the two years in question, has been in cotton, agricultural implements, copper and its manufactures, and naval stores. In iron and steel there has been a slight reduction, and in flour a considerable reduction. Raw cotton, of which our exportations to Russia in the fiscal year 1901 were less than 2 1-2 million dollars, showed in the fiscal year 1903 a total export to that country of over 8 millions. Agri-cultural implements have grown from \$1,692,597 to \$3,636,145; copper and manufactures thereof, from \$790,724 to \$1 .-364,272, and naval stores, from \$281,616 to \$432,792. Iron and steel, which in the fiscal year 1901 amounted to \$1,-636,894, was in the fiscal year 1903 \$1,-198,139; and flour, which in the fiscal year 1901 was \$1,261,122, was in 1903, \$1,028,590.

The table which follows shows the principal exports from the United States to all Russian territory in the fiscal years 1901 and 1903.

Principal exports from the United States to Russia in the fiscal years 1901 and 1903: Articles. 1901.

Raw cotton\$2,498,823 \$8,170,060 Agricultural imple-... 1,692,597 3,636,145 ments ... opper and manufactures thereof -790,724 1,364,272 ron and steel manufactures 1,636,894 1,198,139 Flour 1,261,122 1,028,590

Provisions 550,751 204,405 In these detailed statements fiscal year figures are shown, while in the general statement of total exports and total imports calendar year figures are used as presenting the very latest available record of our commerce with Russin.

432,793

Naval stores 281,616

The table which follows shows our total exports to and imports from Russia in each calendar year from 1893 to

1903:		
	Exports from	Imports into
Calendar	United States	United States
year.	to Russia.	from Russia.
1893	\$ 4,918,154	\$ 4,877,617
1894		3.629,401
1895	5,277,288	4,376,530
1896	9,947,024	2,556,200
1897	6,575,212	4.157,133
1898	10,507,916	4,808,298
1899	9,366,376	5,290,043
1900	11,450,874	7,898,136
1901		7.263,874
1902	14,734,664	7,838,945
1902	19 710 899	10.007.915

Supply Ship Men Hear War News.

War news was the prevailing topic board the U. S. Naval Station Ship Supply as the vessel entered the harbor last night. Having been seventeer days at sea the officers and crew were entirely ignorant of the kaleidoscopic hange of events taking place in the Far East, and they were surprised to learn that war was victories to the Japanese.

The reporter who went out to the vessel with files of the Advertiser, had no difficulty in scattering the papers all over the ship. The sailors whisked them away instanter, and were soon absorbed in the news of the war. The officers, at least those who were not engaged in bringing the vessel to her anchorage, eagerly pored over the dispatches, and quizzed the reporter for detailed news of the various fights. When told that the dispatches had shown that torpedo boats had done the work at the initial engagement at

Port Arthur, one officer exclaimed: "Well, that settles it; we'll have to egin building torpedo boats. They're the boys!"

"It's the quick, decisive action which counts in the beginning of a struggle," said another, "and it generally crip-ples. That's what I gain from a hasty perusal of the dispatches."

The Advertiser's summary of the week's war news was thoroughly appreciated, as it gave the men an opportunity to size up the situation with out going into a myriad of details.

"It's very difficult, after being a sea for half a month, to jump into the the midst of exciting news like this and be able to assimilate it properly. This resume of the results is most

SOME OF HONOLULU'S BIG STORMS ARE REMEMBERED

Editor Advertiser: Having had a and lightest rains, perhaps a comparison of heaviest rains may be interest-

My weather record goes back only

wenty years, but personal recollection recalls the great kona storm of December, 1858. Before sunrise, incessant fightning and a continuous rumble of thunder with dense black clouds rolling up from the south, betokened a storm of unusual violence. About seven o'clock the rain came, with an increase of the electric tempest. Nothing during the past week has equalled that historic storm. It was practically over by two o'clock, but several houses had been struck by lightning, an animal or two killed, most of the bridges in Honolulu were carried away, all of the lower part of town and along the various streams out of the several valhouses and a good deal of suffering resulted. Twelve to fifteen inches must have fallen in the six hours of rain. February 14th, 1859, the King signed an act imposing special taxes on the people and property of the district to repair roads and rebuild bridges.

Beginning with my meteorological record, in 1885, at the time of Queen Emma's funeral, May 10-11, ten inches fell in eighteen hours, indicating the greatness of the deceased queen, so the old Hawailans thought.

December 23d, 1886, from 4 to 5:30 a m. a torrent measuring 2.31 inches fell, flooding the streets and tearing them

In November, 1887, 10.18 inches fell on the 17th, 18th and 19th, in about fortyeight hours. In the following February. to mark leap year perhaps, 10.11 inches fell on the two last days of the month. The night of May 3d, 1892, during a heavy thunder storm, between 9 and 11, 4.61 inches flooded the town.

Sunday, Nov. 19, 18/3, as a preliminary for the bursting upon Hawaii of Blount's report with Cleveland's cool proposition to restore the queen, came violent electric and rainstorm which left 5.69 inches of rainfail racing down our streets.

December 11-12, 1895, introduced a downpour of 7.74 inches, during a kona storm, and 1896 went out in a deluge of rain and southerly gales, during which 5.49 inches fell in about thirty-six hours of sharp showers with intermittent sunshine.

About 10 a. m. March 24, 1898, a sudden downpour with cool northerly winds deluged the town; 2.51 inches was the record for an hour, but in the valleys it must have far exceeded this amount. for Leleo and Aala were literally affoat and much damage was done. At 1 p. m. the thermometer registered 65 deg. On other parts of Oahu, particularly in Waialua, the flood must have been literally a cloud-burst or worse. Considerable sections of grass lands at Kawalloa were scooped out as if pits were being excavated and the bridges were all carried away.

October 16, 1900, a sudden downpour deposited 2.18 inches of water in our streets, which was followed in Novem-Christmas, 1901, ås everybody will res

member, was ushered in with tremenwinds, dropped 6.38 inches on our luck-, to act as interpreter in the case. less shoppers in about fifteen hours.

also worthy of record.

or early morning of the 8th 8.50 inches statement of the months of heaviest had fallen. The next thirty-six hours gave an inch and fourteen-hundredths. Then came the floods of Wednesday and Thursday, dropping 10.20 inches; then two days with only .11 of an inch and now 1.40 inch more, or to take out the quarter of an inch which fell in three cays and we have 20.63 inches as the rainfall of the remaining six days. It beats the record, with points to spare. Now it remains to be seen whether we are willing to have a special tax imposed on our persons and property to repair damages W. R. C.

Honolulu, Feb. 15, 1904.

ENGINEERS HAVE A GOOD MEETING

At the meeting of the Honolulu Lity gineering Association, in Castle & Cooke's hall last night, the paper by leys, floods had destroyed crops and A. C. Alexander on "Ether Waves" took up so much time that E. Koepke's promised paper on "The Fuel Question in Sugar Boiling" was not reached. Mr. Alexander's paper was a learned production and evoked questions from a number of members.

Next morth's meeting will be the semi-annual one, when officers for the latter half of the year will be elected. A committee was appointed to make arrangements for the meeting, which consists of Edward C. Brown, F. W. Beardslee, T. H. Petrie, C. C. Perkins and Henry Ginaca. As after the annual meeting a banquet is held, so after the semi-annual one a smoker will be in order. There will be music and refreshments.

VICTORIA STEAMERS NOW CRUISERS

The Victoria Daily Times says:

Captain Ona of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha liner Kaga Maru, who had charge of the line since she was placed on the British Columbia and Puget Sound run, received notice at Yokohama that his services were immediately required, and to relieve him of his duties on the trans-Pacific liner, Captain Parsons was summoned to take command of the steamer. Capt. Ona belongs to the Japanese naval reserve, and in the event of war will be given charge of some of the Japanese transports. The government is now holding a number of these vessels in readiness for service in event of trouble, and has reduced the line which runs to Victoria by three, these being the Riojun Maru, Tosa Maru and Aki Maru. According to officers of the Kaga these steamers are not likely to be seen in these waters again for some time. In addition the government has taken over all the Nippon Yusen Kaisha liners on the Australian route and a number of those running to Europe.

Kausi's Sheriff Is Praised.

"Sheriff Coney of Kauai is entitled to all the credit in the capture of the ber on the 25th and 26th in about murderer of Glennan, and for wringing twenty hours with 6.72 inches. a confession from him," said Chester Doyle yesterday. Doyle has just redous rains which with north to east turned from Kauai where he was sent

"Sheriff Coney worked up the h- case against the Japanese murderer, h- case against the Japanese murderer, The shower of December 22d, or rath-er of the night of the 21st, which gave arrested everybody supposedly having us 2.87 inches in about three hours, is any connection with the matter, sent Deputy Sheriff Rice here to get the But nothing in all of these years can man, and employed methods which got equal the record of the present storm. a confession from him. In some re-It began to rain on the afternoon of spects he performed his work as the the 6th and by midnight of the 7th late Marshal E. G. Hitchcock used to."

MARUS LOSE SIX THOUSAND **DOLLARS ON MAIL CONTRACT**

By the withdrawal of the steamships America Maru, Hongkong Maru and Nippon Maru of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha Line, the company has lost \$6,000 per annum from the United States government for carrying mails.

The Toyo Kisen Kaisha vessels run on what is termed a "domestic contract," which is to carry United States mails between San Francisco and Honolulu. From Honolulu to the Orient, the vessels run on a "foreign contract," and the company is paid according to the regulations of the Postal Union.

The route is 2,100 miles long and the vessels are under contract to make fifteen round trips per year. Each boat earns \$2,000 per annum for this service. The Oceanic Company is paid \$7,000 per annum for making seventeen round trips per annum, for the vessels on the through run. The local run-Honolulu and San Francisco only-gives the Oceanic Company \$15,000 per annum additional. This calls for one trip every three weeks.

Under existing conditions, with all the vessels of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha line being required for service in the Japan-Russo war, it is possible the United States Postoffice Department may abrogate the contract, which expires on June 30 of this year.

QUEEN AGAIN DISAPPOINTED.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 15.-The Senate today by a vote of 23 to 27 refused to recommit the bill appropriating \$200,000 for the Ex-Queen Liliuokalani, in compensation for the loss of the Crown lands.

An amendment making the amount in the bill \$125,000 was adopted. But the bill was finally defeated by a tie vote.